

NOTE THE SOAP INDUSTRY SECTION

The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

14 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK

JUNE
1921
VOL. XVI
NO. 4

PERFUMER
PUBLISHING
COMPANY



(See PAGE 9)

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
(STOPPER FACTORY)
NEW YORK

THE LORSCHIEDER-SCHANG CO., INC.

FINE PAPER BOXES AND CASES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

AND

1133 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

SYNTHETICS

**AND AROMATIC CHEMICALS
FOR PERFUMERY**

STAPLES AND NOVELTIES

wherein constant improvements emphasize our traditional leadership; and fresh originality insures to the perfumer new notes for his constant progress.

CHUIT, NAEF & CO., Geneva, Switzerland

M. NAEF & CO., Successor

UNGERER & CO., NEW YORK

The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc.
No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, nor any voice in its control or policy.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1921

Vol. XVI, No. 4

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER
and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PERFUMER PUBLISHING COMPANY
14 Cliff Street
LOUIS SPENCER LEVY, President and Treasurer } 14 Cliff Street
EDWARD W. DREW, Secretary New York

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
The United States and Possessions, - \$2.00 A Year
Canada, Cuba and Mexico, 2.50 " "
Foreign, (Countries in the Postal Union) - 3.00 " "
Telephone Number: Beekman 0791

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

- Dr. Clemens Kleber, Clifton, N. J.
Raw Materials.
Prof. Curt P. Wimmer, Columbia University, N. Y.
Toilet Preparations.
Dr. Edgar G. Thomssen, Hoboken, N. J.
Soaps.
Dr. R. O. Brooks, New York.
Flavoring Extracts.
Richard B. Franken, New York University.
Packages.
Howard S. Neiman, New York.
Patents, Trade-Marks and Copyrights.

CONTENTS

Copyright, 1921, by Perfumer Publishing Company

	Page
EDITORIAL	
Question of Reducing Perfumery Prices	136
Mills in the Volstead Coconuts; Wire Your Congressman	137
Isopropyl Alcohol Formula Confirmed; Gain in 1920 Trade	137
Gary and Schwab Predict Big Boom	137
Phila. C. of P. Centennial; Babson's Advice on Future	138
"Men Bouquet" Trade Mark Rights; Census of Manufactures	138
Geraniol and Citronellol not Synthetic Organics	139
For a Soap Division of the M. P. A.	139
Washington: Fighting to Save Industrial Alcohol	140
Chemists Protest Vigorously Against New Volstead Bill	143
France and Her Natural Perfumes; Dr. Eugene Charabot	145
The 1921 Bulgarian Rose Crop	146
Beauty in Perfume Containers; by Royal Bailey Farnum	147
FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION:	
Official F. E. M. A. Report; President Joyce Dies	153
St. Louis Meeting in July of the F. E. M. A.	154
Soda Water Flavors Manufacturers	155
American Spice Trade Association	154
Pure Food and Drug Notes	154
TRADE NOTES	
Book Review, by Curt P. Wimmer	155
New Publications, Price Lists, Etc.; New Incorporations	162
In Memoriam for Departed Friends; Obituary Notes	163
Patents and Trade Marks	164
Foreign Correspondence and Market Report	165
SOAP INDUSTRY SECTION:	
American Oil Chemists Society	173
Producing Fatty Acids and Fats from Hydrocarbons	174
Fat Splitting Reagents from Cymene	175
U. S. Soap Exports; Canadian Hard Soap Tariff	179
Market Reviews on Soap Materials	180

A NATIONAL MENACE

Here is a possible Washington dispatch of the future:

"WASHINGTON, October 21, 1921.—Thomas Blank Sons, of New York City, makers of the famous Jenny Lind Violet Perfume, were notified by wire today by the Prohibition Commissioner that all permits for alcohol had been cancelled.

"Agents of the Anti-Saloon League filed a complaint that five weeks ago a bottle of the Jenny Lind Perfume had been purchased at Cedar Creek, Montana for beverage purposes. A hearing was held here today.

"The Commissioner then ruled that under legislation passed this year, known as H.R. 6752, the permits must be revoked.

"Since no appeal to the courts was provided in the recent amendments to the Volstead Law, the factories at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Los Angeles must be closed, throwing 2,700 men out of employment."

If the leaders in the perfumery trade regard the foregoing as pure fiction, let them examine H.R.6752 now before the House of Representatives. The situation suggested above may be duplicated every day in the coming months if the pending amendments to the Volstead law are passed.

Perhaps the most conservative statement that may be made is that the proposed measure amounts to a national menace.

It is the broadest attack that has been aimed in the history of the perfumery trade.

Yet legislation under the guise of an "anti-beer" bill has been reported from the House Judiciary Committee at Washington, and is now on the calendar. It may be passed within a week or ten days, if the Rules Committee grants the application of the Anti-Saloon League and the sponsor of the bill for a "special rule."

Advices from Washington are to the effect that the bill cannot be passed during the present session of Congress unless a "special rule" is given. The effect of such a rule would be to prevent, effectively, any debate and block any amendments.

In short, the purpose of this effort by the Anti-Saloon League, in the words of Chairman Volstead, is to "hurry through the bill before an agitation is started."

Ignoring for the present this threat at popular government, which is involved in this plea for a "special rule" by Mr. Volstead, is it not time that the perfumery trade took steps to prevent the ruination of the industry? Can

any more dangerous attack upon a national group of reputable business men be imagined?

It is difficult to believe that such a proposal could be considered by sane men.

Yet at this minute the agents of the Anti-Saloon League at Washington are demanding from the Rules Committee of the House that the supplemental Volstead measure be jammed through without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i."

And unless the perfumery trade joins with the chemists, under the leadership of Dr. John E. Teeple, chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, the rule will be granted and the bill will be hurried through the lower branch of Congress and the Senate.

The most sinister aspect of the situation is that the whole country, as well as the perfumery trade, has been lulled to sleep with the claim that the new Volstead bill merely seeks to prevent the use of beer by physicians as medicines. The extraordinary provisions relating to industrial alcohol have been minimized, if not ignored in the newspaper dispatches.

It was not until now that the real dangers of the proposal were exposed by the chemists of New York. It has not been suspected that the power would be given to any bureaucrat at Washington to make an order that could destroy any business on thirty days' notice, plus a perfunctory hearing.

And the Anti-Saloon League agents by the terms of the bill, would not be compelled to prove that the "Jenny Lind" or any other brand of perfumery was used for beverage purposes. The proposed law, on line 9 of page 3, distinctly says "*is being purchased for use as a beverage.*"

Thus if an agent of the Anti-Saloon League secures an affidavit from any person with or without a desire to blackmail or destroy any firm, that the brand of perfume was bought for beverage purposes, then the permits to buy alcohol may be revoked.

The bill is a clumsy piece of draughtsmanship but that may be due to a studied and deliberate purpose of permitting any act to be performed under its broad provisions. For, despite qualifying phrases, which may mean nothing in the hands of a stupid or arrogant bureau chief, any manufacturer may be compelled to close his factory.

Surely Lenin or Trotzky, in the recent past, could not have invented any Russian system of government that approaches the present attempt to amend the Volstead Act.

There remains a remedy in the hands of the perfumery trade. It is the right of protest. Thus far the House Rule Committee has not given the Anti-Saloon League the "special rule" to pass this bill, H.R.6752.

There is time for country-wide action. The first duty of the head of every firm should be to write or telegraph protests against any attempt to jam this bill through the House. The measure ought to be examined and discussed at length and with care. It will be discussed if the perfumery trade acts at once. The most effective course that can be taken by every firm is the dispatch of a letter or telegram to all members of the House Committee on Rules, urging an examination and consideration of every line of the new Volstead Bill.

We have reason to believe that if the perfumery trade acts, at once, the "special rule" will be withheld. But the Rules Committee is being subjected to pressure from

MEN WHO CAN STOP THE MENACE

Here are the men who hold the fate of the perfumery trade, as involved in the new Volstead bill, in their hands:

HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE:

Hon. Philip P. Campbell, Chairman, (of Kansas); Hon. Bertrand H. Snell, (of New York); Hon. William A. Rodenberg, (of Illinois); Hon. Simeon D. Fess, (of Ohio); Hon. Aaron S. Kreider, (of Pennsylvania); Hon. Porter H. Dale, (of Vermont); Hon. Royal C. Johnson, (of South Dakota); Hon. Thomas D. Schall, (of Minnesota); Hon. Edward W. Pou, (of North Carolina); Hon. Finis J. Garrett (of Tennessee); Hon. James C. Cantrill, (of Kentucky); and Hon. Daniel J. Riordon, (of New York).

Telegraph or write a protest to-day against granting a special rule to jam H.R.6752 through the lower branch of Congress, without debate.

Address: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

agents of the Anti-Saloon League in every section of the country.

Now that this challenge has been given, and it is as plain as the noon-day sun, it must be met by the reputable business men of the country in the perfumery trade. The first step should be to send the messages of protest to these Congressmen, who are members of the Rules Committee and whose address is, in each case, the House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Telegraph or write to banish this National menace involved in H.R.6752.

QUESTION OF REDUCING PRICES.

Various newspapers have criticized the advice given to the members of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association by its president, Francis W. Jones, in regard to maintaining their prices. It is not necessary to repeat all that has been said on this subject, but it is worth noting that not one newspaper has taken into consideration the fact that the perfumery industry not only gave great assistance to the Nation in the recent war but that its prices for goods, both before and after the armistice, were, with rare exceptions, maintained on practically a peace basis, as of before the United States entered the conflict. The cheapening of alcohol under the new dispensation means very little except the restoration of real normalcy in the manufacturing end and the elimination of the losses which the manufacturers bore patiently and patriotically when the country was in danger and had to be defended from foreign aggression.

The industries in which our readers are interested occupy a place that is unique in the business of the Nation. They have been always not only loyal in war, as well as in peace, but they have not raised prices nor have they ever been under the suspicion of profiteering. It would seem that in the circumstances the advice given by President Jones is not only reasonable but proper.

WIRE YOUR CONGRESSMAN AGAINST H.R.6752.

H.R. 6752, by Representative Volstead, is called the "anti beer" bill. It goes much further and places very serious restrictions on the use of alcohol in the industries.

1. The bill would place in the hands of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner arbitrary power over any reputable manufacturer using alcohol to order him to stop manufacture, without the right of appeal.

2. The bill would require every manufacturer seeking a permit to post publicly upon his factory walls, a notice of the fact, twenty days in advance, and subject him to indefinite suspension without recourse.

3. The bill contains several other "jokers" described in the accompanying article.

4. To prevent this imposition on the chemical and drug industries of the country requires that every Congressman and every Senator be informed of its effect on American business.

5. The bill has been reported by the Judiciary Committee, and appeals have been made to the Rules Committee for a "special rule" that will allow of its passage, practically without debate.

6. Every perfumery firm in the country should wire their Representative in Congress to oppose rush tactics in connection with this dangerous bill.

Wire Hon. Philip P. Campbell, chairman, Rules Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., recording the opposition of the perfumery trade to this measure.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL FORMULA CONFIRMED

Manufacturing perfumers who depend upon this journal for news and facts, as well as those who attended the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the M. P. A., were informed more than a month ago that the authorities at Washington had then authorized the use of isopropyl alcohol in place of acetone as a denaturant with brucine sulphate. The announcement was made on the floor of the convention by W. L. Crounse, Washington representative of the association, on the authority of the Government officials. The authorization was not at all unexpected by members of the association who had been working for it for some time, but it seems to have given a jolt and a surprise to persons not in close touch with the perfumery industry. The formal notice, which then had not been issued, but already was effective, is as follows:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1921.

OPTIONAL USE OF ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL FOR ACETONE IN
SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL FORMULAS 39,
39A AND 40.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue, Prohibition Directors and Others:

Specially denatured alcohol Formulas 39, 39a and 40 require the addition of acetone in quantities of one gallon each in Formulas 39 and 39a, and one-half gallon in Formula 40.

Permission is hereby given for the substitution of an equal quantity of isopropyl alcohol for the acetone required in these formulas wherever desired. The proprietor of the denaturing plant supplying such modified formulas should plainly indicate the same in his records by the use of the word "modified" after the formula number.

The isopropyl, or secondary-propyl, alcohol used should comply with the following specifications:

Specific gravity not more than .82130 at 60 degrees

THE "MILK" IN THE VOLSTEAD COCONUT.

(From the New York Tribune's Report of the Chemists' Meeting Protesting the New Dry Bill)

.....tools of Anti-Saloon League fanatics totally ignorant of the needs of fundamental industries, and that they themselves know so little of the subject that one of their chiefs said:

"INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL BE DAMNED; YOU KNOW IT IS BOOZE!"

The answer seems to be to tell our Senators and Representatives in Congress forcefully that Volstead went far enough, if not too far, in his bill that is now a law, and that he and Congress should stop disturbing the industries that are dependent upon the use of industrial alcohol.

F. The boiling point of the chemically pure isopropyl alcohol is 82.4 degrees C. The commercial product, however, contains a small amount of water and boils at from 80.4 degrees C. to 81.2 degrees C.

Isopropyl alcohol may be identified by the method given in Mulliken's "Identification of Pure Organic Compounds," Vol. I, page 170, test No. 818.

D. H. BLAIR, Commissioner.

1920 GAIN IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports of perfumeries, cosmetics, and all toilet preparations from the United States were valued at \$8,739,593 in 1920, which is nearly ten times the exports of \$892,502 in 1910 and over five times the value of \$1,513,816 in the pre-war year of 1914. This classification includes perfumery and toilet waters; talcum and other powders; creams, rouges, and other cosmetics; dentifrices and similar preparations, but separate figures for the several classes are not available.

Our imports of this class of goods, largely supplied by France, increased from a value of \$1,487,952 in 1910 to \$2,359,910 in 1914 and \$6,967,058 in 1920. Previous to 1916 our imports of toilet preparations exceeded our exports, but since that year the reverse has been the case, our exports having exceeded the imports by about one and one-half million dollars annually in the last two years.

The largest amount of perfumeries and cosmetics exported from this country last year was \$1,022,205 sent to England, and the smallest amount was \$7, sent to Finland.

GARY AND SCHWAB FORESEE BIG BOOM.

Supreme optimism in the future prosperity of the country was expressed by Judge E. H. Gary and Charles M. Schwab in addresses at the recent meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute in this city. Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and president of the institute, predicted that progress toward recovery, "though slow at present, will increase as the days go by," while Mr. Schwab asserted that economy properly practiced, together with a reduction in transportation and labor costs, will end the business depression and the money shortage.

"In the richest of all nations in property and money," the Judge said, "our people are not buying enough to supply themselves fully with the ordinary comforts of life, although they have the disposition and the means."

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy celebrated its 100th anniversary of its foundation during the week of June 12th, 1921, in a most dignified and interesting manner.

On Sunday, June 12th a Baccalaureate Service was held in the Church of St. Luke; on Monday, June 13th, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held, when an illustrated lecture on the history of the college was delivered by Professor Fullerton Cook.

The Tuesday following was the banner day of the celebration. Centennial day exercises were held in the grand ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel at 10 a. m., the newly elected president of the college, Admiral William C. Braisted, presiding. Addresses were delivered by the Mayor of Philadelphia, Hon. J. Hampton Moore; by Dr. William H. Carpenter, the Provost of Columbia University; by Dr. Solis Cohen and by Dean Chas. H. LaWall. On the evening of the same day, the Centennial Banquet and president's reception took place. This was attended by over 1,000 graduates of the College, and proved to be a very successful affair. The ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford was hardly large enough to hold those desiring admission. The principal address was made by Admiral Braisted, who outlined the future activities of the college and his mission in connection with the school. A number of other addresses were delivered. All in all, the celebration of its Centennial was worthy of the proud record of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. It showed that the school has a most prized asset: the love and affection of its Alumni. This asset alone constitutes a guarantee for continued greatness and usefulness of the oldest pharmacy school in the United States.

C. P. W.

TRADEMARK RIGHTS IN "MON BOUQUET."

The United States Patent Office has rendered an important decision in the matter of the trademark rights to the words "Mon Bouquet" for toilet preparations.

Jacques Ernest Mazurier, Paris, France, successor to P. Brécher, the manufacturer of "Mon Bouquet" preparations, was originally represented in the United States by Bloomingdale Brothers and, since 1914, by a sole agency granted to Maurice Levy, New York City, New York. The testimony was to the effect that the Mazurier products have been continuously sold in this country since 1910.

Katz & Besthoff, Ltd., New Orleans, Louisiana, claims that it imported some "Mon Bouquet" perfumes from France and first sold them in this country in December, 1916.

Upon the above showing of facts, the Patent Office refused the registration of the trademark to Katz & Besthoff, Ltd., and granted the right of registration to Jacques Ernest Mazurier.

BABSON'S ADVICE ON THE FUTURE.

Roger W. Babson, the noted business and statistical expert, in his recent reviews of business conditions, upholds President Harding's call for everybody to get to work. He points out that in the present lull in some lines it is a good time to cut out the dead wood, just as the farmers do wood cutting in the winter season. Mr. Babson does not make any prognostications regarding business in his current reports.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

A preliminary statement of the 1920 census of manufactures has been issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, furnishing statistics for industries relative to the number of establishments and value of products for the year 1919, with comparative figures for the preceding census year, 1914. The figures for 1919 are subject to such change and correction as may be necessary from a further examination of the original reports. The items of interest to our readers are as follows:

Industry	Number of Establishments		Value of Products	
	1919	1914	1919	1914
Boxes, paper	1,204	1,043	\$213,384,000	\$74,711,000
Cleansing and polishing preparations	492	398	26,215,000	9,152,000
Cordials and flavoring syrups	148	142	46,805,000	15,316,000
Dental goods	319	172	29,282,000	16,160,000
Druggists' preparations	529	416	113,153,000	48,010,000
Flavoring extracts	454	424	27,671,000	11,380,000
Labels and tags	119	108	23,929,000	6,584,000
Oil, essential	78	105	5,698,000	2,314,000
Perfumery and cosmetics	568	496	59,592,000	16,899,000
Sap	352	371	317,067,000	127,942,000

PROPOSED CUSTOMS LAW CHANGES.

Drafts of the text of the bill now pending in the House at Washington to revise the Customs Administrative Act have just become available for study and a cursory examination reveals numerous changes, some of which seem to be drastic and others of which are pronounced unworkable by experts in the subject. The bill is pending in the Ways and Means Committee, which is not expected to act upon it at once, but it would be well for importers to take up the matter without unnecessary delay, so that objectionable features can be combatted before the committee.

BIGGEST OBSTACLE TO TRADE REVIVAL.

In an address before the American Institute of Banking at Minneapolis recently, Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, said in part:

"Notwithstanding that there is still considerable 'frozen' credit in this country, the principal economic problem is not the credit situation, although many, especially in agricultural districts, appear to think so. *The chief obstacle to a general revival of business is the difficulty of developing an adequate demand for goods.*"

NEW YORK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

William Fellowes Morgan has been re-elected president of the New York Merchants' Association for a seventh term. The other officers were re-elected as follows: Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board, Irving National Bank, First Vice President; James Gilbert White, president of J. G. White & Co., Second Vice President; William Hamlin Childs, chairman of the executive committee of the Barrett Company, Third Vice President; John H. Love of Graupner, Love & Lamprecht, Treasurer; S. C. Mead, Secretary.

The Perfumer Appreciated in Mexico

(From Edward Brown, Prop., Botica Americana, Sabinas Hidalgo, N. L. Mexico.)

It gives me much pleasure to enclose you check for \$2.50 for the most valuable journal published in the interest of American perfumery. And it keeps one posted right up to date.

GERANIOL AND CITRONELLOL NOT "SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS"

Interesting evidence has been adduced of the open-mindedness of Washington officialdom in respect of correct nomenclature and classification of perfumery first materials and foundation products natural and artificial as affected by import license regulations. Particularly significant and far-reaching in its consequences is a recent action of the Division of Customs, Dye & Chemical Section (War Trade Board) upon the question of geraniol and citronellol.

The issue was raised in consequence of a ruling of the Division that geraniol and citronellol were barred from import under the law which went into effect May 28, 1921, "prohibiting the importation from all countries for a period of three months of certain commodities for domestic consumption, among which are included synthetic organic chemicals, if similar kinds or satisfactory substitutes are found to be obtainable from domestic sources on reasonable terms to satisfy requirements." The incident occurred in connection with an application of Ungerer & Co., New York, for an import license on these materials contained in a shipment from Chuit-Naef of Geneva, Switzerland. The Division wrote as follows:

"In granting permit 209211 to your company for the importation of certain listed essential oils and perfumery raw materials, please be advised that a new law was made effective May 28, 1921, prohibiting the importation from all countries for a period of three months of certain commodities for domestic consumption, among which are included synthetic organic chemicals, if similar kinds or satisfactory substitutes are found to be obtainable from domestic sources on reasonable terms to satisfy requirements."

Upon learning of the Division's attitude Ungerer & Co. wrote as follows to the Division:

"We respectfully acknowledge your memorandum of June 2 wherein you return to us original application for import license, form 'M,' No. 209211.

"We note that you have ruled out four items as follows:

200 lbs. Geraniol	100 lbs. Geraniol
50 lbs. Citronellol, C.P.	200 lbs. Geraniol

"We feel justified in taking issue with your board in respect of this ruling. Our judgment is established upon considerations the soundness of which we are perfectly willing to have passed upon by such committee of experts and authorities on volatile oils as may be agreeable to you.

"Neither of the two products which you have ruled out, namely geraniol and citronellol, is in any possible correct conception classifiable as a 'synthetic organic chemical.' Both are isolation products derived from the volatile oil of citronella, an odoriferant grass indigenous to India and Java. Neither has gone through any stage of that building-up process which constitutes synthesis. In no sense whatever are they coal-tar derivatives or dyestuffs. We refer you to the eminent authorities, E. J. Parry in his work entitled, *Chemistry of Essential Oils*, E. Gildemeister and Fr. Hoffmann in *The Volatile Oils* and Dr. Eugene Charabot in *Les Parfums Artificiels*.

"We would not presume to take issue with you thus frankly if we were not prepared to submit evidence based upon high authority in support of our contentions. If it be your wish we shall gladly submit a brief to this purpose."

The authorities at Washington replied:

"In reply to yours of June 7, 1921, please be

OUR ADVERTISERS

GLOBE COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CORPORATION

Manufacturers of Pure Tin, Lead and Composition Collapsible Tubes and Specialties.

401-405 JEFFERSON ST., HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER & ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW,
14 Cliff street, New York.

Gentlemen: It gives us pleasure to inform you that the results obtained through our advertisement in your periodical are very satisfactory.

We have received numerous inquiries from new sources and in many cases profitable transactions have been consummated.

THE AMERICAN FERFUMER & ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW covers a large and growing field and we trust it will continue to meet with the success it so richly deserves.

Yours very truly,
GLOBE COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CORPORATION,
By S. MORGANSTERN.

advised that further investigation confirms the statement made in your letter that geraniol and citronellol should not be regarded as being synthetic organic chemicals.

"Accordingly the mentioned products are importable for domestic consumption without the formality of obtaining licenses insofar as the Dye & Chemical Section is concerned.

"The Dye & Chemical Section wishes to thank you for calling its attention to the wrong classification given the products mentioned. . . ."

It must be confessed that the misunderstanding which arose in this case can be, to a considerable degree, traced to the unfortunate and unexplainable habit of some importers of the mooted products to classify and designate them as synthetic aromatic chemicals, whereas in fact they are constituents of a volatile oil derived by fractionation.

In many quarters this happy termination of an embarrassing impasse is regarded as carrying a very strong moral, namely, that a firmer attitude and a more practical participation in such technical questions on the part of those in the industry qualified to testify would make such incidents rare and avoidable. The same question which arose in respect of these materials so essential in the manufacture of perfumed merchandise is constantly affecting other perfumed necessities in a more or less similar manner. The incident under discussion is an augury of a better understanding on every hand.

FOR A SOAP DIVISION OF THE M. P. A.

Francis W. Jones, president of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, is going ahead with the project of establishing a Soap Division of the association to meet a general demand for an organization of soap manufacturers of the country on a basis which will enable them to make their wants and wishes effectively known in regard to legislation and many other matters pertaining to the industry generally. There is now a Soap Section attached to the American Specialty Association, but it is concerned almost entirely with the selling and marketing of soap products. The proposed Soap Division of the M. P. A. would in no way interfere with the A. S. A. Section. We heartily commend President Jones's plans to the attention of our soap readers.

FIGHTING TO SAVE INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL FOR INDUSTRY

Manufacturing Perfumers' Association and Allied Organizations Represented at Hearings in Washington—Vigorous Protests Made Against Volstead's New Attack.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—There is a fight on now in the open between the users of industrial alcohol and the dry attorneys who have been dictating to Congress. The fight affects hundreds of industries outside of those in which readers of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW are directly concerned, but it indirectly affects their general tax bills. Just at the moment there is practically a deadlock. The chemical, perfumery, flavoring extract and toilet goods industries, the wholesale drug trade, and others, have been aroused to the fact that in order to make the Nation "bone dry" the Prohibitionists are not only willing to sacrifice the industries that use industrial alcohol, but are deliberately trying to do it under the pretense of "stopping" alleged leaks in the original Volstead Law enforcement plan.

Members of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association and members of numerous other associations using industrial alcohol have recalled how Wheeler, the lawyer for the Anti-Saloon League, and his assistants, ran around to the meetings of the trade associations and made all kinds of promises that the use of alcohol in the industries would not be curtailed. Everybody knows what happened and has kept on happening since the original Volstead Act got through. Now under the guise of preventing somebody from getting an extra glass of real beer, if it is to be had, the Volstead Substitute Bill H.R. 6,752 proposes conditions that will practically put everybody out of business.

A good many of the trade organization delegates coming to Washington have been taking at their face value and with a belief in their sincerity the protestations of Wheeler that his society did not intend to interfere with legitimate business, but Wheeler dropped his mask in the House Judiciary hearing when he put "enforcement of the law," as he called it, paramount to anything else. Wheeler also has split with Dinwiddie, who will be remembered by some of our readers as a very plausible advocate of a prohibition that would not hurt legitimate business. Wheeler and Dinwiddie have just had a "scrap." Wheeler sticks to the arrogant "enforcement" demand and Dinwiddie seems to be bent only on carrying out pledges he made to our industries. In the split there is further evidence of the insincerity, or fanaticism, of the motives behind the attempt to force the Volstead-Wheeler bill, H.R. 6,752, through Congress.

The situation at this moment is that the attempt of Wheeler and Volstead, the former not a Congressman, to force the Committee on Rules to put through the iniquitous measure is temporarily blocked, but continued watchfulness will be required to keep Wheeler and Volstead from calling up the matter anew and getting favorable action for a rule that would kill industrial alcohol, along with stopping a physician's privilege of prescribing beer for a patient who might need it.

Dinwiddie exposed the intent of Wheeler and Volstead in the hearing before the House Committee on Rules when Dinwiddie suggested that by a very simple process the bill be divided and to send in at once the beer end, but leaving the industrial alcohol provisions open for debate, consideration and possible amendment, but neither Volstead nor Wheeler would even listen to the suggestion. This attitude, in the minds of observers here, clearly defined the status of the fight as having gone beyond simply an attempt to make the Nation dry. Readers of this journal, in a business way, are not interested in whether the Nation is dry or wet, but they are very much concerned about what is being done under a mask of prohibition to put them out of business. The general impression here is that there is no real good reason for amending the original Volstead Act, except by persons who would like to modify it to suit their whims.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE RULES COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

The testimony and facts presented to the Judiciary Committee of the House, of which Volstead is chairman, regarding his supplementary bill, made no impression on

the members, who are in a strong Prohibition majority. Witnesses were told that their efforts were futile, and in one case a persistent chemist came near being ridiculed by Volstead, who took the position that as long as he wanted the bill passed that ended the thing. But Volstead and his associates did make some minor changes in the original bill, which they said they thought would meet objections. The whole trouble is that nobody outside of the Wheeler-Volstead clique sees any need for legislation of the sort which Wheeler and Volstead are trying to impose on the users of industrial alcohol.

Chemists, druggists, manufacturers and industries of all kinds have combined to prevent enactment of the bill in its present form. These protestants assert they are not interested in the wet and dry issue, and they do not object to enforcement of the prohibition laws, but that they are seriously concerned about a bill which may result in any of them being closed down on suspicion of the Prohibition Commissioner.

The Rules Committee has held several sessions regarding the emergency that Volstead sees in wanting to rush his bill through without debate or amendment, but Chairman Campbell and his associates have not yet been convinced that they ought to issue the rule. Volstead and Wheeler will keep at the committee until the end of the session, following the tactics which put through the amendment to the Constitution and the original Volstead Act.

Volstead's Judiciary Committee, after reporting the bill with what were said to be minor changes, asked for the rule to shut off debate and hasten passage. At the Rules Committee hearing Volstead was resentful because his request was not granted and Chairman Campbell refused to hear his testimony until today.

"There is a pressing necessity for this act," declared Volstead. "These others have been heard and I am ready to go on. Many of these people appeared before the Judiciary Committee and they are thrashing over the whole matter which we have already settled."

Dr. M. C. Whitaker, vice-president of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, vigorously arraigned the administration of the permit system, even under existing regulations. He declared that the provisions of the law were being disregarded and that industrial users of alcohol were being hampered through "absolute ignoring" of regulations. He declared that, despite the fact that vast quantities of alcohol were manufactured, a very small part of it was being diverted to beverage purposes.

"I heard with amazement," he said, "that they propose to put the handling of industrial alcohol permits back under the sole jurisdiction of the Commissioner and eliminate this technically informed bureau."

"Give the chemists a chance. Don't railroad this bill through. The manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes is vital to the industrial life of the country, since it is used for fuel, heat, light and many manufacturing and chemical processes. One of the reasons for Germany's resistance in the war was self-contained ability to produce alcohol."

"I believe if prohibition is ever to be enforced successfully, it is to be done through the chemists. It is the chemist who can come nearer to fixing it so that it cannot be drunk, and instead of treating the chemist as a bootlegger and hampering him, because of the failing of a few men, they should be given every consideration."

One of the protests against the bill was received from John E. Teeple, chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, who, in a letter to Chairman Campbell of the Rules Committee, says:

"Chemists are apprehensive about provisions of this bill which add many burdensome restrictions on legitimate chemical, drug and food industries, employing many thousands of people and supplying raw materials to practically every form of industry in the country."

"The New York section of the American Chemical Society held a meeting Friday evening, June 10, to discuss the

provisions of this new Volstead bill and it was evident from the discussion that the manufacturers represented in that section, which covers nearly all of the eastern states, are greatly alarmed for the future of their businesses in case this bill should become a law.

"They are endeavoring in every way to obey the present Volstead Act under many severe handicaps, but they are quite frank in saying that the new provisions proposed by Mr. Volstead would tend to put many of them out of business. They are positive that this measure has not received sufficient deliberation and if it is enacted as it stands it will provoke a very grave depression in the chemical and allied industries.

"The industries appeal to your sense of fairness to protect them in this situation and to afford them time sufficient to gather the members and the evidence of their needs from all parts of this country."

Representatives of the chemical and industrial alcohol industries told the committee that sections three and four of the bill threaten their legitimate business with destruction. It was pointed out that industrial alcohol is used in many manufacturing products, one representative of an artificial silk company stating that his concern consumed three million gallons a year. The large amount of industrial alcohol in the country was a big asset during the war, it was stated, since it was used in the manufacture of gun-cotton, smokeless powder, poison gas and other products.

HEARINGS BEFORE VOLSTEAD'S JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Numerous hearings were held by Chairman Volstead on his new bill to amend the Prohibition Act. A large majority of the committee seemed to be in favor of anything he wanted and some of the witnesses went away with the impression, which none of the Congressmen sought to remove, that their appearance might have been as well omitted.

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association put up a good fight, as did the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association. Seventy per cent of the flavoring extract manufacturers of the country registered vigorous protest against sections 3, 4 and 5 of the bill. Their sentiments were expressed by the late Charles D. Joyce, then president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and himself a manufacturer; Richard H. Bond, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, and Thomas E. Lannen, counsel for the F. E. M. A.

Mr. Joyce stated that the bill would absolutely destroy his industry by saddling it with prohibitive expense and inconvenience attending the establishment of their laboratories at the distilleries or bonded warehouses to denature or medicate the alcohol before moving it to the manufacturing plants, as appears virtually to be required in section 3. It is specified in that section that concerns may withdraw pure alcohol if it is warranted in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but Mr. Joyce declared that such great difficulty had already been experienced in impressing their needs upon the Commissioner or the prohibition officials that he hated to contemplate just what they would have to go through if more arbitrary discretionary power was given.

President Joyce expressed the opinion that high grade flavoring extracts did not readily lend themselves to misuse as beverages and that no considerable amount had been used in their natural state. He based this largely on the fact that there has been a marked decrease in the business since the advent of prohibition.

Mr. Joyce presented a written protest along these lines, it being signed by five associations in the industry and 31 individual concerns. Mr. Lannen and Mr. Bond spoke along the same lines, the former declaring that the industry was tired of being molested, interfered with and subjected to unwarranted and unfair restrictions. Mr. Bond told the committee that a large majority of druggists manufacture their own flavoring extracts, and objected to the discriminatory feature of section 3 of the bill exempting the druggists from restrictions imposed on large manufacturers.

ARGUMENTS FOR MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS

J. A. Handy, representing the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, told the committee of the great difficulties, expense, etc., of manufacturing perfumes, cosmetics, and such preparations if the manufacturers had

to denature their alcohol at the distillery or bonded warehouse and criticized the provision of the bill under discussion which gives the Commissioner of Internal Revenue power to limit the supply. He stated that under existing law and regulations it takes the manufacturers three weeks or more to procure alcohol after they have obtained permits. In this connection he recommended the insertion of the words "save alcohol" in line 11, section 2. Great delay is experienced in getting permits, he said, and cited as an example the fact that he had applied for a permit last October and had yet to get it. He also said the industry must have tax-free alcohol to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers.

Mr. Handy stated that he did not believe there existed any considerable beverage use of high grade toilet preparations; and added that the present prohibition law is sufficient if given time to work out.

J. M. George, the next witness, represented the Interstate Manufacturers' Association, which is composed of 12 concerns manufacturing perfumes, toilet articles, proprietary remedies, flavoring extracts and other products which are sold by the so-called "wagon" system through the rural districts of the United States. Mr. George reiterated previous testimony that medication of alcohol at the distillery or warehouse is entirely impracticable and declared that such pre-medication of alcohol for satisfactory use in flavoring extracts would not only fail to render it unfit for misuse as a beverage, but would actually make it a better drink by reason of the introduction of a portion of the essential flavoring substance.

W. L. Crounse, of Washington, read a statement on behalf of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, calling the committee's attention to a paragraph concerning the liquors held by the wholesale liquor dealers at the present time. There seems to be no provision of law, he said, whereby the government can either confiscate or purchase these stocks, and they constitute an inviting field for the bootlegger. Mr. Crounse suggested that this situation should be covered in an amendment to the bill. He declared that great harm had already resulted. The wholesale druggists until May 15 were subjected to a financial loss of several millions of dollars because of the prohibition commissioner's embargo on withdrawals from bonded warehouses. That order had caused the wholesale druggists to buy liquor from the wholesale liquor dealers which was inferior in quality and higher in price than liquor which the druggists already owned in bond. The commissioner is apt to issue another such order any day, the witness said, as the same problem still confronts him—that of disposing of the stocks in the hands of wholesale liquor dealers.

CHEMISTS APPEAR IN FORCE.

There was a large representation of chemists at the hearing advocating tax free alcohol. They protested against the provisions that medicated alcohol be taxable and subject to other undesirable restrictions. The chemists expressed the opinion that these were in conflict with certain parts of the original prohibition act in that they tended to discourage the use of industrial alcohol in the manufacture of necessary medicinals, dyes, chemicals, explosives and other products. The tax proposition, the committee was told, was inserted as a joker and should be eliminated.

The American Chemical Society was represented by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, its secretary; Dr. Martin H. Ittner, chief chemist for Colgate & Co.; Dr. F. R. Eldred, of Eli Lilly & Co.; Dr. M. C. Whitaker, of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. and the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.; James P. McGovern, general counsel, and General Amos Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service of the army. Henry Howard, of Cleveland, spoke on behalf of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, concurring in the position taken by the American Chemical Society and approving amendments offered to the bill.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION PROTESTS.

Henry Howard, chairman of the executive committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, has forwarded a letter to Chairman Volstead of the House Committee on the Judiciary in which he says:

"The Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States includes in its membership more than 90 per cent of the manufacturers of heavy chemicals and a large number of producers of fine chemicals. Their use of alcohol is exclusively for scientific, mechanical and manufacturing purposes, to encourage which Title III of the National Prohibition Act was enacted. We have no quarrel with the enforcement of law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes supplement to the National Prohibition Act, but due consideration has not been given to the importance of maintaining an adequate supply for and promoting the use of alcohol in legitimate industry.

"The Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States is of the opinion that the language of Sec. 2 of H.R. 5033 giving the Commissioner power to limit the supply and use of ethyl alcohol would work a serious hardship upon lawful chemical trades at a time when extraordinary efforts are being made to meet foreign competition, which is not only making serious inroads upon our commerce, which has developed abroad during the last few years, but is even threatening the domestic market. As alcohol is manufactured exclusively under Governmental control and remains in bonded warehouses until lawfully withdrawn for denaturation, or other lawful purpose, we fail to understand the object of restricting the supply and proper use of a raw material which is absolutely essential to organic chemistry. To limit production and impose burdensome restrictions upon the use of an essential commodity because of administrative difficulties is confining the product to lawful channels would introduce a governmental policy that would be inimical to industrial growth and prosperity, adversely affect prices, and stifle competition; all of which is unnecessary, so far as alcohol is concerned, in view of the power already vested in the public authorities under national and state laws.

"Although an attempt is made to differentiate between 'medicated' or 'compounded' alcohol and 'denatured' alcohol, it is submitted that distilled spirits so treated as to make the finished product unfit for use for intoxicating beverage purposes would in fact be denatured alcohol and under existing law would be tax free.

"Generally speaking, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States is convinced that existing law and the regulations promulgated thereunder are adequate to govern the manufacture, distribution, sale and use of alcohol for all lawful purposes and that so far as that chemical is concerned the only result of H.R. 5033 would be further to involve in bureaucratic controversies the legitimate operations of chemical plants, each of which is a potential arsenal of inestimable value to national defense and whose peace-time activities along lawful lines should be in every way promoted within the letter and spirit of Sec. 13, Title III of the National Prohibition Act."

VOLSTEAD ACT SUPPLANTS ALL PREVIOUS LAWS.

Enforcement of prohibition received a hard blow June 1 when the United States Supreme Court held in a unanimous decision that former internal revenue laws were supplanted by the Volstead law and that the old penalties of internal revenue taxation could not be applied in addition to the penalties under the Volstead Act. Dry leaders, including officials of the Anti-Saloon League, admitted at once that hereafter prosecutions would have to be made entirely under the Volstead Act, the penalties of which are not so severe as those in the old revenue laws.

The court decided that the former internal revenue statutes were repealed by the Volstead Act, even though they did not happen to be inconsistent with the newer law. Under the Volstead Act liquor manufactured illegally can be taxed, but the old penalties for defrauding the Government of taxes in liquor must not be applied.

CHANGES IN PROHIBITION ADMINISTRATION.

David H. Blair, of Winston-Salem, has been confirmed as the new Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Blair has the reputation of being a fair and honorable man, who will conduct his office without fear or favor either to wets or dries.

John F. Kramer has retired as Federal Prohibition Commissioner and has been succeeded by Roy C. Haynes, of Hillsboro, Ohio. Both men issued long addresses to the

public in favor of enforcing the prohibition laws, but said nothing about protecting the legitimate manufacturers who must use industrial alcohol or go out of business.

FORM 1508 TO BE USED FOR APPLICATION AND ENTRY FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ALCOHOL FOR TRANSFER TO BONDED MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES

Commissioner Blair has issued the following order to Collectors of Internal Revenue and others concerned:

"Form 1508 will hereafter be used as an application and entry for withdrawal of alcohol from industrial alcohol bonded warehouses free of tax for transfer to bonded manufacturing warehouses.

"Form 206 will continue to be used as heretofore as an application and entry for withdrawal of distilled spirits free of tax for transfer to bonded manufacturing warehouses from distillery bonded warehouses, general bonded warehouses, and special bonded warehouses.

"Collectors should immediately make requisition for a supply of Forms 1508 in districts where industrial alcohol bonded warehouses are located."

INTOXICATING LIQUOR—BONDS.

Commissioner Blair has issued this ruling:

"Hereafter no bond need be filed with application for permit under Title II of the National Prohibition Act (1) where the quantity of liquor to be procured during a calendar year does not exceed twenty wine gallons, unless in the opinion of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner a bond should be filed; or (2) in special cases where in the judgment of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner a bond is not necessary."

TARIFF, DYES AND REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The permanent tariff bill has not yet been introduced in the House by the Ways and Means Committee and it may possibly be July 1 before the bill is introduced. Of course, it will be reported out the same day that it is introduced in the House in line with the regular procedure. As usual, the committee has taken very much longer in writing the bill than was expected.

While stories have been printed in the daily press regarding the rates in the permanent tariff bill, the definite rates probably will not be accurately known until the bill is actually reported to the House. As a general rule, many changes are made in the last twenty-four hours in which such a bill is in committee. It is well known, however, that some of the greatest differences of opinion have developed in the committee over the chemical schedule, especially over the dye-stuff situation. It has been contended by Representative Longworth of Ohio, who was chairman of the chemical sub-committee, that the licensing feature should be continued in the permanent tariff bill as provided in the emergency bill, and while he insisted at first that the time limit should be for five years, he found out that it would be impossible to get protection for such a long period of time and he compromised on a two-year period. However, several members of the committee are absolutely opposed to this licensing feature and the bill may have to be reported out without it.

The emergency tariff bill finally was passed and was signed by the President. The dyestuff and chemical section remained as they were published in *THE AMERICAN PERFUMER* for May.

Extensive hearings also have been held since the last issue of *THE AMERICAN PERFUMER* by the Senate Finance Committee in connection with the new revenue law.

DYE AND CHEMICAL IMPORTS CONTROL SHIFTED

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that, pursuant to the provisions of Title V, Section 501, of the Act approved May 27, 1921, the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State has ceased to exist and all clerks and employees of the former War Trade Board Section have been transferred to and have become clerks and employees of the Treasury Department and all books, documents and other records relating to the dye and chemical imports control formerly exercised by said War Trade Board Section have become books, documents and records of the Treasury Department.

BIG PROTEST MADE AGAINST NEW VOLSTEAD BILL

American Chemical Society Holds Its Largest Assemblage in New York to Voice Objection to Impossible Restrictions on the Regulation of Industrial Alcohol

The largest and most important meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society was held June 10 to vitalize the protests of chemists, perfumers, flavoring extract manufacturers and others affected against the so-called supplementary Volstead bill, which the Prohibitionists are trying to jam through Congress. It seemed to be the consensus that the dry element had gone far enough, if not too far, with the original Volstead Act, which had not been opposed even by those in industry who did not approve the measure. Now it was believed the original act was only an opening wedge and in some quarters there was regret that faith had been placed in the promises of Wheeler and other dry leaders that industrial alcohol would not be molested further. At this meeting the chemists and other representatives of important industries were unstinting in denouncing the new Volstead bill as a menace and scored the Anti-Saloon League for breaking faith in not carrying out its original purpose of abolishing saloons, but instead trying to wreck prosperous American industries. Many prominent chemists took part in the debate and there could be no doubt of their position that passage of the bill would kill industrial alcohol and in turn many industries depending upon it. The attempt of Volstead to revise the United States Pharmacopoeia as an excuse to cut off industrial alcohol to the legitimate trades was mentioned. More than 400 attended the meeting.

In addition to speakers from the Alcohol Committee of the American Chemical Society, representatives of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Manufacturing Perfumers' Association and the Flavoring Extract Manufacturing Association were heard. The speakers included Dr. John Teeple, chairman of the New York Section, who presided at the meeting; Dr. Martin H. Ittner, chief chemist for Colgate & Co., and chairman of the Committee on Industrial Alcohol of the American Chemical Society; F. M. Boyles, chief chemist for McCormick & Co., Baltimore, representing the flavoring extract makers; W. L. Crounse, attorney for the N. W. D. A. and the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, and Alfred D. Van Buren, counsel for the Legal Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. Van Buren has since resigned.

Dr. Martin H. Ittner told of his appearance at Washington before the Committee on Judiciary of which Mr. Volstead, the author of the objectionable bill, is chairman, and how the latter had rebuffed him. Mr. Volstead implying that the suggestions of the chemists were neither honest nor intelligent, which Dr. Ittner resented.

Dr. Ittner in a long and carefully prepared report, quoted the resolutions passed by the American Chemical Society against the restriction of the use of industrial alcohol, and pointed out how the Volstead bill would restrict its use by legitimate manufacturers. Dr. Ittner said:

"For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the bill, I will say that its ostensible purpose is to control and prohibit the use of beer and light wines for medicinal purposes, but instead of confining itself to this, as it might have done, it does not even mention beer, but goes on to limit the supply and use of alcohol.

"It would not allow any pure alcohol to some of the important industries unless the manufacturer, in each case, could clearly establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that it would substantially interfere with his manufacture if he used a medicated or compounded alcohol. The burden of proof is put on the manufacturer. He is denied the alcohol at the outset and he may get it if he is lucky enough to convince the Commissioner.

"If a manufacturer makes a hundred different articles with the use of alcohol, and some of them make more than that, it will be necessary in the case of each article, to present a separate argument, or the use of pure alcohol will

be denied for the manufacture of that article. Respectable, long established manufacturers are even now subject to frequent and unnecessary delays and hold-ups on their supply of alcohol, and this new bill if enacted as introduced, would bring about an intolerable condition.

"After making it obligatory to 'medicate or compound' alcohol, to use the language of the bill, or to denature it in plain English, a 'joker' is introduced which reads, 'Liquor, including alcohol, so medicated or compounded shall not be exempted from any tax to which liquor is subject,' thereby greatly restricting the use of tax free denatured alcohol in some of the important industries.

"The first glaring defect in the bill, as introduced, to which the Committee on Industrial Alcohol called attention was the power conferred on the Commissioner to restrict the supply and uses of alcohol. In the first part of section 2, the bill apparently permits the manufacture of alcohol without restriction as to quantity, but further along in the same section the Commissioner is told that he shall limit the supply and use of all liquors, *not* excluding alcohol.

"Section 3 of the bill contains even more objectionable blows at industry. As I have already explained, the bill seeks to force manufacturers to use 'medicated or compounded alcohol,' or in plain English, *denatured* alcohol, in the manufacture of all articles, and then after this thrust at industry gives the bayonet a final vicious twist by providing that 'alcohol, so medicated or compounded shall not be exempted from any tax to which liquor is subject.'

"To meet these objectionable parts of the bill, the Committee on Industrial Alcohol offered an amendment to section 3, by cutting out the most objectionable parts and adding an amendment that would not only encourage the proper use of alcohol in the industries, but would also tend to prevent much of the diversion of alcohol to unlawful purposes. Section 3, with the amendment proposed, would read:

"No other intoxicating liquor than alcohol shall be used in the manufacture of any article enumerated in subdivisions b, c, d and e of section 4, title 2, of the National Prohibition Act, unless it shall clearly appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that without considering palatability the use of some other intoxicating liquor than alcohol is essential as a component part of such article; and, in furtherance of the provisions of title 3 of the National Prohibition Act, tax free alcohol suitably and lawfully denatured may, under regulations, be used in the manufacture of any such article."

"The Committee on Industrial Alcohol looks upon all of section 4 as unnecessary and objectionable, and requested that it be stricken out entirely. This section provides nothing essential to prohibition enforcement, and is unnecessarily obstructive. It provides a delay of not less than twenty days to any permit to sell any liquor, including alcohol, to manufacture alcohol, or to manufacture articles from alcohol, such as medicines and the like. It requires the public posting of the fact at one's place of business so that any fanatic may become informed thereof, and then provides a means whereby any fanatic may hold up such a permit and even force a man to go to court to get what the government ought to aid him in getting at the outset.

"The future prosperity of the country hangs in the balance as much now as it did during the war; more perhaps, for then with an outside objective we presented a united front and worked together, but now, with war out of the way, we are already beginning to forget the necessities of yesterday, unmindful of what the morrow will bring forth. In war time we were absolutely dependent upon industrial alcohol and on our industries. The same is just as true in times of peace, and we are courting disaster when we encourage obstructive legislation.

"A year and a half ago all manufacture was going full speed. Now many lines of business are in a bad slump. Through economic conditions like foreign exchange and war inflated prices, not the least of which is labor, are

responsible for much of the business depression, a greater factor is the uncertainty that we have to face in legislative matters. With Congress continuously mindful of the needs of American industries, we cannot help but prosper. We have faith that they see the need of adequate protection against attacks from without, but let us hope that they will also protect us from the dangers that arise within like those in this bill."

OFFICIALS DISREGARD CHEMICAL ASPECTS.

Dr. M. C. Whitaker, formerly of Columbia University and now vice-president of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company and president of the United States Industrial Chemical Company, in a paper read by Chairman Teeple, said that a great hardship was worked upon industry by the uncertain position which alcohol occupies under the law. Under one section of the Volstead act it is classified as "intoxicating liquor," while under the industrial alcohol section of the same statute it is called a substance. He continued:

"Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, for instance, speaking before the Judiciary Committee on Friday, May 20, said that 'if it comes to the point where it must be a choice between medicaments for medical preparations and the enforcement of the law, I think you must choose law enforcement.'

"The entire disregard of the right of existence of alcohol, the chemical, for industrial purposes can only be explained on the assumption that prohibition enforcement officials are totally lacking in knowledge of its industrial relations to chemical industry, to their home comforts, to the health of themselves and their families, to the progress of science and to national defense. Granting this ignorance, it is not surprising that they believe and advocate, as the best method of enforcing Prohibition, the complete extermination of all alcohol.

"Furthermore, petroleum experts issued a warning at the last meeting of the American Chemical Society in Rochester in regard to the visible supply of liquid fuel, which ranks in importance with the famous warning of Sir William Crookes in reference to nitrogen for fertilizer. They have pointed out that in from 15 to 20 years the rapidly diminishing supply of petroleum will compel the world to turn to some other source for liquid fuel. The only possible solution to the problem in this distressingly short time is alcohol."

Dr. Whitaker said that an effort should be made at once to place non-beverage alcohol in its true relation as a chemical raw material. He declared that the new Volstead Bill, although ostensibly intended to prohibit beer—although the word "beer" is not used in the entire bill—has a fleet of "jokers" attached to it which are extremely important to those who are dependent for a living upon chemical industry. He declared that the proposal to include under this bill a group of industries conforming in every respect to the division of the Eighteenth Amendment, the National Prohibition Act and every other law of the land, is plainly an effort to extend Government control where it is neither necessary nor desirable.

EFFECT UPON THE PERFUMERS AND DRUGGISTS.

W. L. Crounse, Washington representative of the M. P. A. and N. W. D. A., said that while the most reputable concerns were having serious difficulty in obtaining alcohol, not less than four thousand individuals and firms which prior to Prohibition had never engaged in any business in which alcohol was employed, obtained in the city of New York alone, permits to manufacture various alcoholic preparations, and were freely supplied with spirits of all kinds. He said:

"These fly-by-night concerns either diverted their alcohol to beverage purposes without pretending to manufacture a legitimate product, or mixed with it some bland essential oil, a little coloring matter and a small amount of sugar and bootlegged it through low-grade barber shops under 'hair tonic,' 'face lotion' or similar labels. Protests of wholesale druggists and pharmaceutical manufacturers against the obstructive tactics of subordinates went unheeded by Prohibition directors, but intimations were frequently received to the effect that if anyone who had difficulty in obtaining a permit would apply to certain ex-

officials of the Prohibition unit 'practicing law' in New York City, relief would be speedily forthcoming. In several well authenticated cases appeals to such ex-officials resulted in the prompt approval of the requisitions, indicating that these individuals were operating side doors, if not back doors, into the Prohibition Director's office.

"No class of alcohol users and handlers has suffered more as the result of carelessness and inefficiency on the part of the Prohibition enforcement officials than the wholesale druggists, unless it be the manufacturers of perfumes and toilet articles. The 1921 permits of several leading wholesale drug houses held up without cause for from six to eight months. One well-known perfumer applied September 28, 1920, for a 1921 renewal of his old permit, and on making inquiry at the local Prohibition Director's office on February 15, found the application in the identical pigeon hole in which it had been placed four and a half months before. The responsible official acknowledged the error and promised to send the application forward at once, but on May 6, following, the applicant again found it in the same pigeon hole.

"One of the best known manufacturers of toilet goods in the country was called upon by the local Prohibition Director for the complete formulas by which his goods were manufactured. As the existing regulations did not require such data to be submitted, the manufacturer was very reluctant to comply with the Director's demand, but finally submitted quantitative formulas. A fortnight later he was greatly surprised at receiving a second demand for the same data, and upon investigation learned that all the formulas originally submitted had disappeared from the Director's files. These formulas have never been recovered."

FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' PROTEST.

The unalterable opposition of the flavoring extract industry to sections 3, 4 and 5 of the new Volstead bill was declared by F. M. Boyles, who, in addition to being a representative of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturing Association, is chairman of the Maryland A. C. S. section. He said that the industry feels that the internal revenue commissioner is not capable of judging what quantity of non-beverage is required for its legitimate uses. He said:

"Efficient prohibition cannot be brought about over night with any number of laws. The habits of people which have been years in the forming cannot be changed in a short period of time by any amount of legislation."

Mr. Boyles was of the opinion that facilitating the industrial use of alcohol would be more in keeping with the country's needs than further restriction of a red-tape sort.

Alfred D. Van Buren, counsel for the Legal Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, explained the legal status of industrial alcohol as to prohibition enforcement.

The meeting ended with a general discussion by representatives of a number of industries.

OTHER PROTESTS AGAINST VOLSTEAD BILL.

Protests against the proposed amendment to the Volstead act, making it more difficult for manufacturing chemists to secure alcohol for legitimate manufacturing purposes, were voiced at the annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, held June 15, at the India House, Hanover Square. A delegation was appointed to Washington to attend the hearing on the proposed amendment. It was pointed out that the amendment will interfere seriously with legitimate chemical manufacturers as represented by the association. J. T. Tierney, secretary of the association, with headquarters in Washington, in his annual report described the progress made in chemical manufacturing during the year despite the increasing difficulties under which alcohol may be obtained for manufacturing purposes.

A vigorous defense of the use of alcohol for industry, medicine and fuel was issued recently by Dr. Charles Baskerville, professor of chemistry of the College of the City of New York.

The Drug and Chemical Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has submitted an argument on industrial alcohol restrictions to Congress. Copies have been sent to each Senator and Representative.

FRANCE AND HER NATURAL PERFUMES

Address by DR. EUGENE CHARABOT to L'Academie d'Agriculture de France

France, in her natural resources and the courage and attainments of her people, has that which enables her to face the future with pride and confidence, and the two most important factors of her economic prosperity, present and future, are agriculture and what we may call the industries of art, those industries in which taste and artistic sense are predominant requisites for pre-eminence. From these two sources we can most easily draw the maximum returns so fertile is our land of France and so fecund our national genius. No effort, then, is more susceptible of furnishing positive results than that leading to the more intelligent development of our agricultural resources and to the fuller manifestation of our artistic sense.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the perfumery industry, in which is felt the double effect of agricultural initiative and esthetic impulse, should soar toward a position of greater prominence. And it now occupies a position of no mean importance. It is only necessary to state that its export trade is certainly in excess of three hundred million to indicate the role which it is now playing in maintaining and augmenting the national wealth.

It is then of the greatest interest to inquire into the character of this great industry, the circumstances which have influenced its truly remarkable evolution and the nature of the efforts which have placed it where it is today.

The art of the perfumer seeks to obtain compositions which will embody the difficult and elusive characteristics of suavity, delicacy, originality and fixity. Such compositions, delicate and harmonious and inspired by artistic genius, are only possible through familiarity with and judicious blending of hundreds of odorous substances, some derived from the flowers, the laboratories of Nature, and others obtained in less beautiful laboratories by the skill of the chemist.

In keen competition, yet with co-operation, these two seemingly diverse industries of flower culture and synthetic chemistry have worked, ever adding new accomplishments in the domain of perfumes. On one day chemistry contributes a new note to the gamut of known perfume notes and on the next a process is perfected which enables us to capture more perfectly the ultimate delicacy of a flower essence. Thus the perfumer is ever permitted to realize new triumphs of odorant harmony and it is easy to perceive the closeness with which the interests of these two industries are interwoven.

In fact, the development of synthetic perfumes, far from prejudicing that of the flower essences, has assisted wonderfully in their progressive evolution. For if the artificial perfumes have enabled the perfumer to attain originality and distinctiveness, the natural ones must still supply the indispensable elements of delicacy and suavity which give to the finished blend its seductive appeal.

The discovery of the synthetic perfume substances has thus broadened the field of the perfumer and in so doing has increased enormously the demand for the natural products. The natural consequence of this has been that the methods of extraction of the flower perfumes have been developed and perfected to an extent undreamed of a generation or more ago.

The artificial perfume is powerful for the reason that

it is not accompanied by any foreign substance; it is a chemical entity. It is original, for except in a few cases it is not the reproduction of any natural perfume. But for these same reasons it is brutal and lacking in finesse and delicacy and it cannot be allowed to dominate the flower perfumes with which it may be associated.

When the first synthetic perfumes made their appearance the flower perfumes were obtained only in a diluted state, in a fashion which rendered them imperfect and unfaithful to the true odor of the flower. Extraction by volatile solvents, thanks to the use of petroleum ether, brought the process into the domain of industrial chemistry, but the perfumes obtained in this manner contained as diluents inodorous and encumbering vegetable waxes. Separation of the true perfumes from these required fastidious treatments with alcohol and gave us dilute alcoholic solutions, incapable of holding their own with the more powerful artificial perfumes, and our compositions on this account lacked the maximum delicacy and suavity for which we were striving.

Progress was therefore in a sense illusory. The essential step, the ability to extract flower perfumes in the absolute, free from all encumbrances and inert matter, was still lacking. And it is to the solution of this difficult problem that is due the impetus which has been given to the industry of floriculture in the south of France.

The desire to employ more and more powerful concentrates has conducted naturally to the obtaining of more concentrated compositions. But this has introduced a new problem, that of color. The concentrated natural essences frequently have a deep color which is embarrassing and which often conflicts with the carefully planned and artistically correct color schemes of the containers. It becomes necessary then to devise a means for extracting the odorant principles independently of the vegetable pigment.

Scientific problems of the natural perfume industry are not, however, confined to those of extraction. The culture and rational exploitation of the perfume bearing plants are matters on which depend the future prosperity of the Province. It is important in order to assure our country its still uncontested monopoly in natural perfumes that the closest scrutiny be given all questions connected with the culture and collection of the raw materials.

This means that we must know more of the marvelous processes by which nature forms the odorant substances and the part they play in the life of the plant. The study embraces the formation and circulation of the constituents of the perfume bodies, the mechanism of their evolution, the genesis of the odorant materials themselves and their physiological role.

The distribution of the aromatic principles among the different organs of the plant gives us a distinctive means of dividing odoriferous plants into two categories. In one the essential oil makes its appearance in the green parts of the plant and in the other it exists solely in the flowers. Thus can we consider the perfume of the entire plant and the perfume of the isolated flower.

When we take the entire plant it is observed that the odorant material appears in the young organs and continues to form and accumulate with diminishing activity

until the time of flowering. Then it returns to the stem and during the period of flowering obeys the laws of diffusion. While the work of fecundation is in progress a portion of the essential oil is consumed in the inflorescences. This act accomplished the odorant principles re-descend into the stem and diffuse into the other organs, a migration provoked in part by the dessication of the inflorescences and in part by an augmentation in the osmotic pressure of the plant cells.

The practical consequence of this is that the collection of the perfume plants should be undertaken before the plants reach the consummation of the season's activity in fecundation.

When we study the production of perfumes by the flowers we find that some can continue to manufacture their odorant principles even after collection if we place them in conditions which enable them to exercise their life functions. Others of them contain at a certain period the whole of their perfume and are incapable of producing more even if their life is not arrested. The reason for this is to be found in a further study of their plant metabolism.

The esters which are such frequent and important constituents of essential oils appear to have their origin in the green parts of the plant, where they are formed from the plant acids and alcohols under the influence of the chlorophyll and a diastase which assists in the elimination of water. At the same time a portion of the alcohols becomes dehydrated, giving rise to hydrocarbons. Then during the period of fecundation the alcohols and the esters are partially oxidized, forming aldehydes and ketones and furnishing the energy which the plant requires for seed formation.

Many odorant substances, varied in their functions and diverse in their chemical structure, appear to owe their birth to the splitting up of glucosides. Even to admit of the existence of such a process enables us to formulate a satisfactory explanation for the facts observed relative to the formation of many of the essential oils and their appearance at various points in the vegetable organism.

If the glucoside encounters in the green parts of the plants conditions favorable to its breaking up the essential oil will appear immediately. But in cases where this does not occur, the glucoside in its circulation through the cells reaches the blossom, where conditions are more propitious. There the odorant principle will be liberated and only the flower will be perfumed. The phenomenon mentioned earlier of flowers, which under certain conditions continue to form essence after collection and which therefore appear to live independently of the plant on which they grew, is explained by a simple equilibrium in the decomposition of the glucoside:



Once an equilibrium is reached in the flower no more essence will be formed, but let conditions be changed and the equilibrium be disturbed in the right direction and the reaction will continue until all the glucoside is broken up. So the flower, removed from its parent plant, may act as a little factory for the production of essential oil until its supply of glucoside raw material is consumed.

These researches show that, contrary to the earlier belief, the odorant principles are not useless by-products of the plant metabolism, but on the contrary, play an important role in its life functions, assisting in fecundation and seed growth and being partially consumed in the process.

Insofar as these problems of perfume extraction and

plant chemistry have been solved they have assisted us to retain a well earned pre-eminence in natural perfumes and have played an important part in the economic welfare of France. Many problems still remain, requiring for their elucidation the co-operation of competent specialists. To aid in promoting this it is suggested that there be created at Grasse an Institute of Vegetable Biology, which will serve as a forum of discussion for all questions connected with the production of natural perfumes and which will do much to place the industry on an even higher plane than it now occupies.

THE 1921 BULGARIAN ROSE CROP.

Our special correspondent in Sofia, under date May 14, sends us the following short report regarding the Bulgarian rose crop 1921.

"The outlook of the coming rose crop, just now, is more promising than it was a fortnight ago. The lack of sufficient snow during the winter and especially the unprecedented drought that prevailed all over the country from March 1 up to April 20 had so much impaired the rose bushes as to threaten to utterly compromise not only the rose crop, but all the other crops. As good luck would have it, however, just at the most critical time a most welcome change in the weather set in. Since April 20 Bulgaria has been favored with unusually propitious weather, with general rain-falls almost every other day and every other night. This most timely change in the weather saved not only the rose crop, but all the other crops. While abundant harvests are expected from all the other agricultural crops, the rose growers are sure to harvest a rose crop as fair as last year's—from 40,000 to 50,000 ounces. It will be at least four years before the Bulgarian rose growers will be able to harvest the large pre-war crops of 150,000 to 180,000 ounces of Otto Rose. The war was a great set back for the Bulgarian rose industry. Through lack of sufficient care, out of 22,000 acres of rose gardens, more than 9,000 acres of rose gardens perished and these have now to be renewed. Before the war the average annual production of rose flowers exceeded 25,000,000 pounds, but since the armistice the annual production has dropped down to only 14,000,000 pounds. The cool weather that has prevailed since April 20 will surely retard the harvest by at least 10 days. The harvest is expected to begin this year about the 1st of June. The price of the rose flowers has not as yet been fixed. A slight advance over last year's price is expected; but it will not be over 4-5 cents per pound. This is fully ten times cheaper than the price of the rose flowers in Grasse, France. In order to encourage the farmers to give more time and care to their rose gardens and to renew all the rose gardens that perished during the war, last year's price will surely be maintained for the new Otto as well, especially for the pure grades and the choice qualities of Otto."

Of Inestimable Value

(From T. E. O'Reilly, Ltd., 608 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Canada.)

It is with pleasure we are enclosing New York draft for \$2.50 covering subscription to your excellent journal for 1921. This small amount in no way reaches the value we place on your excellent journal, which has been of inestimable value to us and the writer has come to look upon it as his right hand help in keeping in touch with the essential oil business.

BEAUTY IN PERFUME CONTAINERS*

By ROYAL BAILEY FARNUM, President Rochester Atheneum and Mechanics Institute

Most of the perfume containers in the American market are poorly designed, poorly decorated and poorly displayed! This bold assertion is made only after serious study, careful consideration and continued thought put upon an increasingly important subject. It was with some hesitation and more pleasure that I accepted your cordial invitation to discuss with you Beauty in the containers of your products: Hesitation, for any one of you would be justified in questioning any statements I might make concerning your manufacture when my trade is seemingly so different from yours; pleasure, for I feel greatly complimented to be given this privilege of advertising my wares before you.

Having bluntly stated my charge, I shall proceed to marshal my proof and in so doing fulfill the topic assigned to this paper.

I just hinted at a seeming difference between my trade and yours. The only difference is in degree, not in fact. I am training young people to produce art, home and industrial products, and to understand their construction. You are merely using my trained people for your particular manufacture. You are trying to put art into your container; I am trying to put art and expert knowledge into the mind of the prospective worker that your problem may be simpler and more satisfactory. There is, therefore, some justification in my coming to perfume manufacturers on this topic. Were more support needed, I might add that each member of my family uses your product and is by reason of this, a privileged critic.

In approaching my task, I necessarily analyzed the problem from all its angles. I adopted the point of view of the specialist who first diagnoses his case before assigning a remedy. What are perfumes? What is their purpose? To whom is their appeal made? How are they contained? What are the construction and decoration elements which may or may not produce the sensation and emotion of beauty? Let us answer these questions before we try to approach the final and most difficult phase of your complete production—its beauty.

The topic Beauty in Perfume Containers might well include all scented toilet preparations, such as perfumes, colognes, toilet waters, talcum powders, face powders, sachets, cold creams, lotions, compacts, soaps, lip sticks, eyebrow pencils, tooth powders, pastes and washes, shaving powders, soaps and creams, etc. The problem for one is the same for all the others: fine taste in line, form and color of their containers, and the advertising that goes with them.

But I wish more particularly to discuss this question as applied to those scented articles which exist *primarily* because of their odors. The scent—like beauty—is their only excuse for being. These are the perfumes, colognes, toilet waters, talcum powders, sachets, etc. Their purpose is primarily to give forth pleasant odors actually like or similar to sweet scented flowers. From the earliest times delicate, lingering, subtle flower combinations have been sought to appeal to our pleasure through the sense of smell.

*Address before Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the Manufacturing Perfumer's Association, Biltmore Hotel, New York, May 11, 1921.

This appeal for delightful odors has always been made to, and sought by men, women and children of all nationalities, and to-day all three are the purchasers and users of perfumes. It is to be noted that the most delicate odors are usually expressive of the greatest refinement in the customer and unquestionably the more subtle combinations which linger mysteriously in the atmosphere are those of keenest appreciation.

The containers for perfumes are necessarily of those materials which preserve when not in actual use. Metal and glass and sometimes cardboard, therefore, must be employed and in turn, cardboard boxes to hold them for distribution. The glass container may be spherical, square, elongated, disk shaped, or, may have a bag shaped body. Its elongated neck may end in a funnel shaped top, or may be sharply square. Into this is placed the glass, metal, or combination glass and cork stopper. The base may have a ringed foot or no foot or standard at all. The tin container may be oval, square, diamond shaped, hexagonal, cylindric, or conic, and is somewhat limited at the top to the pivoted swivel cap.

The cardboard container may be box shaped with its six faces, or may be many sided, cylindric, or even like a truncated pyramid.

These constructive features afford many opportunities for surface and label treatment as well as for refinements of shape in themselves.

Other decoration features in your industry deal with display ads and circular and magazine advertising.

I have so far told you what you already know, but, as I said, it is well to have the facts of the problem before us. We have defined the subject. We have stated the purpose of perfumes; classified the purchasers; described the containers; and presented the construction and decoration elements of the case. What then is necessary to produce beauty and, if I am correct in my opening statement, why is it not more generally displayed?

In the first place, attraction is essential to beauty, but beauty is not necessary to attraction. As a manufacturer, you desire to make your goods attractive to the public. The house afire is attractive but not always beautiful; the prize fight, the railroad accident, the flooded river, the billboard—are surely attractive, but as a rule they are not beautiful. A trip through the toilet articles department of most any store presents the same kind of appeal—here is an attractive pull, but mighty little beauty. It almost seems as if each manufacturer were vying with the other to screech the loudest and scream the longest in the most unseemly way.

I believe that this attempt to attract for the mere sake of calling attention is the chief reason why beauty is not generally apparent. In fact, in such circumstances, there is no room for it. If, therefore, there are any here who believe that bare attraction is the only necessary element in their product for sales, quick sales and constant sales, then I may well dispense with the rest of my address.

But I am sure this is not the case. I have yet to find the honest manufacturer of any object who is not anxious to beautify his product and to help raise the general standard of taste in the buying public.

In the second place, while attraction is necessary to Beauty, there are other elements which contribute also to

the final result. To be beautifully attractive, objects must have grace of line, of form and of color. Of this last, color, I shall speak later.

Briefly, there are, in addition to straight lines which have little grace, four types of curved lines, three of which are involved in any beautiful form or shape. The first is the

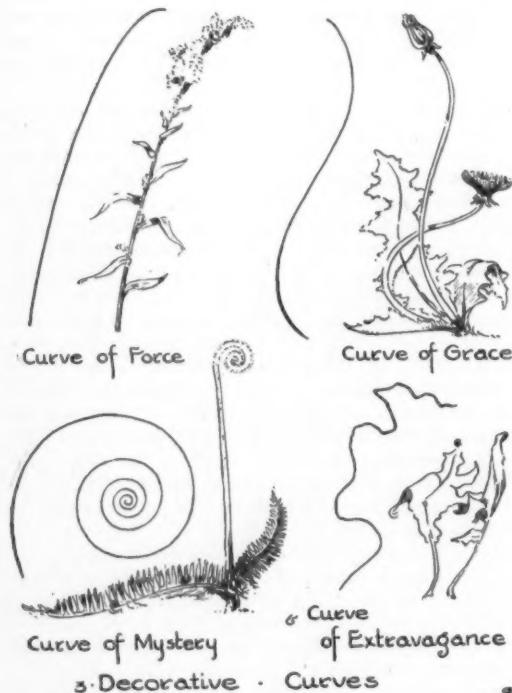


PLATE I

Spring curve of Force which starts vigorously from its source and curves gracefully and quite quickly toward its extremity as you find it in the early shoots of the new April and May flowers. The second is the Summer curve of Grace which consists of a reversal of the Spring curve. This is the curve found in the contours of many leaves, the stem of the dandelion, and in the numberless other natural forms of beauty. The third is the Autumn curve of Mystery—the volute scroll, or ram's horn which curls within itself ever wrapping about its mysterious center. The cool nights of autumn turning the Summer curve of Grace within itself in preparation for the long Winter, produces this third mysterious curve. The fourth curve is the erratic Winter curve of Extravagance, twisted and tortured by the wind and frost until it appears to have lost that sense of controlling influence of a supreme power felt in the first three curves. The Autumn leaves take on this curve as Winter comes—life seems departed. (See Plate I.)

Form, which is bounded by line, may be classified for our purposes under two heads: that which is *static* and that which is *dynamic*. All forms which are heavier below than above may be said to be static. They are bigger and heavier at the bottom; they rest on the ground; they stand solidly on their bases. All other forms which are heavier above than below are dynamic. They appear to

be more lightly poised, ready to lift themselves or be lifted. They seem to be more active than the other type and in some instances imbued with life. (See Plate II.)

Finally, to be beautifully attractive, there must be *harmony* of line and form and color. Relationship must exist. Combinations of line, form and color must be consistent, friendly, restful. When once attracted, not only must attention be held, but the invitation must be extended to come again. Too often the attraction is so violent as to repel.

These three simple elements: *attraction*, *grace* and *harmony*, are fundamental in any beautiful container and are all that are necessary for us to remember in this discussion.

Attraction is not difficult to understand. Violations of law and order present attraction. This appears to be the desire of most designs in containers. If grace of line is

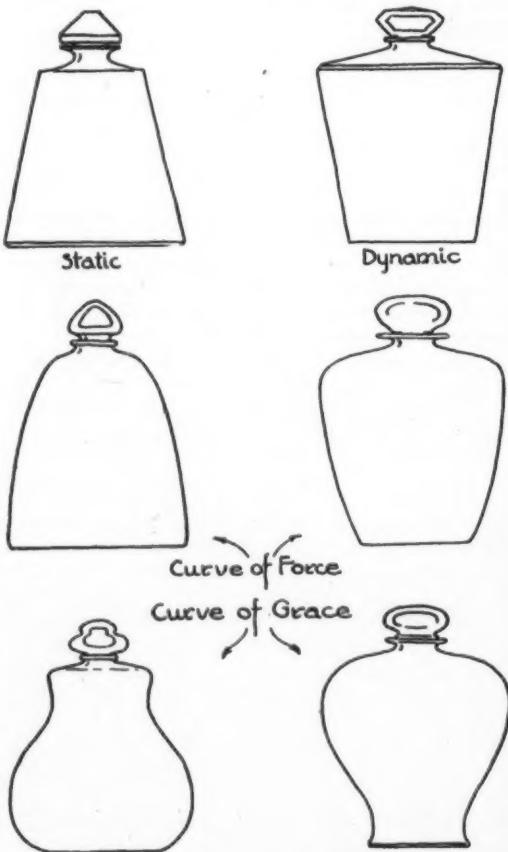


PLATE II

not disturbed, then form is ugly. If both are graceful, then harmony between the container and stopper, or label, or box is wanting. It is all too apparent, when thoughtfully considered, that violations exist somewhere, as a rule, for if all else appears good then the color screams. Such attraction does not produce beauty, whose result comes

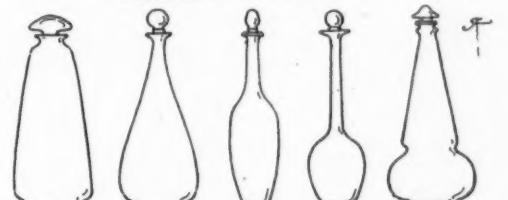
only from a happy combination of all three elements. Grace is obtained when the line flows smoothly and with ease, as though an unseen force controlled its every move. Too abrupt changes of directions except at extremities, are apt to lack grace. Erratic movement suggesting the intemperate curve of extravagance usually results in displeasing attraction.



Variations in bottle tops



Variations in bases



Variations in bottle forms

PLATE III

The first consideration of any form must include the following questions: Shall the sides be straight? Shall they curve? If straight, shall they be parallel? If curved, shall the greatest width be at the middle; the top; or the bottom? In other words, what shall be the character of those elements which bound my form. This first question settled, the next consideration is attractive, graceful proportions. (See Plate III.)

Naturally utility enters at once into our problem. The container must adequately serve its purpose. The material and method of construction are essential points to be satisfied. Any line or any form may not do. Conditions of manufacture, reproduction, methods of transportation and, finally, display, share also in determining the design. Naturalism or imitation, symbolism and the collective or quantity aspect of the result must be met.

It is all too true that often a very beautiful form may become, through multiplication, so common that its beauty is overlooked. Familiarity has blunted our appreciation of its design. This is no doubt one reason why it is necessary to constantly seek new forms to satisfy an altogether too humored public demand for a change.

But any and all designs must involve the elements of which I have spoken. If their requirements are satisfied, higher standards of art in your containers must result.

I said that finally harmony must obtain or the result is not satisfactory. A bottle may be ever so good and yet be spoiled by its unrelated stopper. A stopper should cap the object and therefore it must be at peace with it. There should be an echo of the same line, the same form, the same color in the stopper that is found elsewhere—a lessened recurrence of the same idea—or it should continue the lines or curves of the body form, thus terminating the complete design. (Plate IV.)

But the bottle with its stopper, and all other forms of containers, may be ever so good and still be spoiled if there is no harmony between them and their labels, or their decoration. And I believe, gentlemen, that most of the attractive ugliness in your containers is due to unrelated inharmonious decoration, labels and color. In fact, the design of the labels appears to suggest less real thought in their creation than any other phase of the container problem. I have confirmation of my belief in a recent ad which appeared in your magazine reading, in part, as follows: "Art, its selling power. A most important and much neglected application to perfumery packages."

It is a mistake, however, to use the word "application," for art should be an inherent part of the result. The label, for example, should so conform to the surface and texture and shape and color of its background that it merely

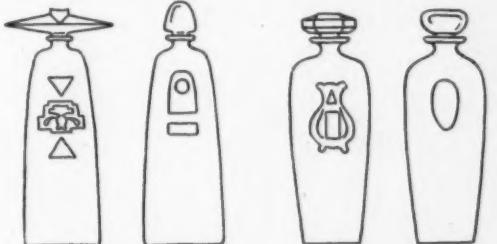
Bottle Forms
Showing poor and good adaptations of labels and stoppers.

PLATE IV

emphasizes the attractive beauty of the whole. I fear, however, that all too often labels are purchased and sold with no consideration for the package upon which it is to be placed. (Plate IV.)

Another failure to approach the problem with a proper regard for beauty is evidenced by its display and the apparent utter lack of consideration for its final placement. Is the bottle with its stopper and label or the pow-

der box with its decoration really given a proper setting on the sales counter, or even mentally seen on the bureau of milady's chamber? I fear that too little regard has been given to this, and yet as a purchaser would you not have in your mind the place for your purchase, and would not your selection be influenced by this?

In preparing this paper I had before me nearly three dozen different containers for comparison and study. As I was considering my problem my youngest daughter, aged nine, entered the room with eyes popping out of head, and fingers itching to sample each perfume or powder. After the first excitement had subsided I asked: "Betty, which powder box do you think is the best?" Noting my seriousness, she considered carefully and selected a blue hexagonal shape with a natural landscape, clouds and butterflies on its surface. Then suddenly she placed it on a dressing table and immediately said: "No, Daddy, it won't do. It won't go on the dresser." Thereupon she tried each in turn until she finally selected the most quiet appearing box in the lot, with the statement: "This goes best." Yet, by itself, it was much less attractive than some others.

Of course we can not try out our purchases but is not the question of the final disposition of the article an important factor in its design? And is not the problem of store display a vital one if beauty is to receive any consideration? A quiet, simply dressed woman may not look the part at the ball but in her own home she may display the finest of taste in the same costume. A perfume container dancing in close proximity to dozens of other shapes, sizes and colors finds it a difficult task to make its appeal. Naturally under such conditions the tendency has been to grow bold, daring, over elaborate, and even unrefined. Beauty can not live in a mob.

So long as present mob methods of display exist a truly beautiful container will be passed by. So long as delicate perfumes are stacked like dishes in a restaurant or tomato cans in a grocery store, good designs and fine color will have a very lonely time. There can be only one answer to the situation, if art is really to have a chance, and that is to promote better display. Fewer articles shown, isolation, quiet backgrounds; and, when the setting is well arranged, the usual container will appear so illbred, so unrefined, so crude, so poorly designed, that even the unsuspecting public will choose both wisely and well.

I have left until last the final aspect of beauty—that aspect which appeals more quickly and strongly than any other, for it enters all the other phases of the problem of which I have spoken. It is the aspect of Color. It is the visible element of a perfume; it becomes an inherent part of its container; it is important in the label; it is vital to proper display; it enters all advertising; and finally, it forms the background of the lady's chamber.

Color is the second impression visible to the eye, light, or value, being the first. When, for example, we enter a room, we say: "This is dark" or "This is light." Then next we feel its color—red, brown, yellow, blue, etc. Some colors are more attractive than others, which is not to say that they are more beautiful. As in all art, the subtle, less apparent impressions calling for mental rather than physical emotion are the most beautiful. Red is the most advancing and attractive of all hues, but least beautiful for general purposes.

Color is probably less understood by the average person than any other sensation, and yet more used, for it enters

everything which exists in our visible world. And, like most other things in this world, it is three dimensional. Form has length, breadth and thickness. Sound has pitch, volume and duration. Surfaces have texture, pliability, direction. Odor may be said to have its character, intensity and permanence. Color also may be measured in three ways—it has its hue, its value and its chroma.

It is impossible to do justice to this important subject in the few minutes I have left, but in order that my final statements relative to color may be more intelligent to you than otherwise, I shall digress briefly to explain the meaning of color as presented to the world by the late Albert H. Munsell. Mr. Munsell has given us unquestionably the simplest, most practical and, at the same time, accurately scientific presentation of the subject that has ever been devised. Its greatest value lies in its simplicity and in its accurate scheme of notation.

I said that color has its hue, its value and its chroma. Hue is the color itself: Red, yellow, green, blue or purple, etc. Value denotes the amount of light in the hue: light red, dark yellow, light blue, dark blue, etc. Chroma describes the saturation of the hue: weak blue, strong green, weak red, etc. A simple diagram quickly visualizes these three dimensions. (Plate V.)

It is obvious that without one of these dimensions a color can not be noted or even visualized. Given but two dimensions, a simple box can not be constructed. And yet, the buying public with supreme ignorance, daily asks for colored articles in the store which the equally supremely ignorant salesgirl does her utmost to satisfy. Imagine the difficulties confronting the cabinet maker who is asked to make a book case six feet wide and ten inches deep. Sympathize with the poor salesman who is asked for a dark greenish yellow ribbon.

Knowing your color qualities, however, helps but little in the commercial world unless you can note them by some simple method. It will be seen by the diagram that all colors balance at a central point visually half way between black and white. This is the magnetic center of our color universe, and equilibrium is maintained with equal steps of departure in every direction. The decimal system of tens aids us at once in forming a plan to note exactly the three qualities of a given color. (Plate V on next page.)

Black, no light, is zero. White, all light, is ten. Between black and white are ten equal divisions with step five at a point of gray visually half way. This series of ten steps is called a value scale, and, running through the imaginary sphere, has no color. Any departure of this line in any horizontal direction from its present position immediately establishes a new value scale, but through color. So we may have ten value steps in any hue or color. (Plate V.)

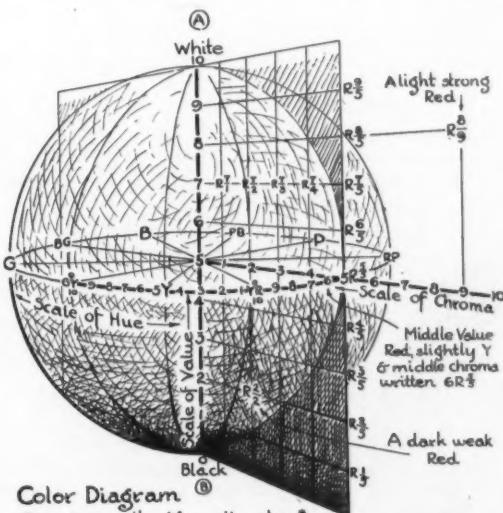
A second scale may now be established. We may depart from any point in the colorless or neutral scale but it may be simpler to start from the middle value—five. Ten steps in any horizontal direction gradually lead us from a point of no color—zero—to finally, at ten, a point of very strong color. Because the line is horizontal, there is no change up or down, in value. These colors, therefore, form a scale of chroma or gradually increasing or diminishing strength depending upon whether you pass toward the center or the circumference of the sphere. (Plate V.)

Finally a third scale may be developed to complete our scheme. You will notice that each radius branching out from the central axis passes through a different color. If we put a band around their extremities, every point in this band to be equally distant from the center, we form a

circumference which passes through every hue. This circuit may be divided into a series of hue scales, zero and ten being located at the mixtures of two hues, as yellow-red or blue-green, and five being at the single hue as red, yellow, green, blue, etc. The mixture being parts of two hues and yet neither one, the numbers zero,—or no single hue—and ten—or both hues—are given these. (Plate V.)

To write a color we use the fractional method: the hue as the whole number, value as the numerator, and chroma as the denominator H V/C. A given color might then be written 5R 5/5, denoting a pure red, half way between black and white in value and half way between neutrality and a maximum saturation. (Plate V.)

Thus we not only are able to visualize color qualities and



Color Diagram ®

Based upon the Munsell system*

Color has three dimensions - Hue, indicating color-Value, indicating light - Chroma indicating strength of hue.¹ Hue is measured Horizontally about the central axis @. Value is measured Vertically on @ or any lines parallel to it @. Chroma is measured Centrally from any point on @. Dimensions are written thus H $\frac{1}{2}$. A dark weak red = R $\frac{1}{2}$. A light strong red = R $\frac{5}{8}$. Middle value Red having a little yellow, middle chroma = R $\frac{3}{4}$.²
¹See "A Color Nomenclature" - A.H. Munsell. ²See Century Dictionary.

PLATE V

think intelligently of any hue named, but we can easily and quickly write a hue and define its three dimensions as surely as we can a solid.

It will be noted that hues are softer and more subtle and harmonious in their differences as they approach the center of our sphere, and that they are stronger, more contrasted and vivid as they depart to and beyond the surface of the limited sphere used in the illustration.

Those hues distant from the neutral grays are the extremes of color and may be used beautifully only in small quantities. But, alas, they, like erratic lines and crude shapes, are in such free usage that harmony of color as well as line and form cannot exist.

It was quite apparent to my young daughter that the strongly colored blue box was quite inharmonious on the quietly toned dresser. Such comparisons will change the opinions of the majority who may make a first selec-

tion from among a varied and incongruous assortment of articles on the average store counter.

You wish wide sales and beautiful products. You cannot have both when display means a loud noise. The successful sellers at present are apt to be those which make a strong appeal through sheer, brazen, circus performance. That is why you assemble a blue green perfume, and a green powder box, and a white brass capped powder bottle in a red satin lined yellow box. That is why you provide a brown box for a violet perfume colored green with a pink, yellow, green and gold label. That is why you constantly violate all sane laws of safe traffic in what should be very beautiful objects.

You are manufacturing the refinements of civilization. The perfumer is a true artist in every sense. Realizing the limitations of his medium he creates in order to produce the finest of emotions through the sense of smell. Subtleness, delicacy, the stimulation of delightful memories, the appeal to intellectual discernments through odor—these are the effects you seek with your art.

Upon her return from school some two years ago this same Betty to whom I have referred mentioned the fact that she had selected her beau. In explaining the matter to her somewhat amused but anxious Mother, she made the statement that Billy had a "perfectly ladylike bringing up for I can smell the kind of powder his Mother uses on him every time he goes by me in the aisle."

The true lady selects her perfumes as carefully as she chooses her authors, her music, or her paintings. You would have others do the same. As you perfect your art you would seek a more appreciative public. This you cannot do until you recognize the value of the other arts in perfecting the whole. The beautiful fragrance of your perfumes must be suggested and echoed by a similar beauty in the lines; the forms and the colors of your containers, and the materials which are used in advertising them.

Some New Designs in Toilet Goods.

With the idea of overcoming the child's objection to soap and water applied in the usual way, a concern has just put on the market some designs in wash cloths which are calculated to develop the play instinct in children during the cleansing process. One cloth, for instance, is in the shape of a turtle, the soap being placed within the pocket that the body forms. Another is a bunny made like a glove to fit over the mother's hand. Besides these novel cloths the line also includes hot water bottles hidden inside of dolls and different animal figures.

Talcum Powder Prices

No fault can be found with the present prices on talcum powders. They are down to a pre-war basis on a general average, says *Drug Store Doings* of San Francisco. So it is with practically all perfumery and toilet preparations. In fact, there never was a general appreciative raise to the public.

E. H. Grant's Report on Balsams and Gums

No. 3, Vol. IV, of the *Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists*, recently received, contains the report on Balsams and Gums made by E. H. Grant, as associate referee. It can be consulted in the *Journal's* files, or can be seen at this office.

Git Gets Both News and Information

(From Git Manufacturing Co., Makers of the Git Hand Soap,
Westfield, Mass.)

We always look forward to each succeeding copy of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER, as it contains both news and information of great interest.

Flavoring Extract Section

F. E. M. A. MOURNS FOR PRESIDENT JOYCE ON EVE OF ITS JULY CONVENTION.

The information given in the Official Report of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association this month is largely confined to the untimely death of its popular and hard-working president, Charles D. Joyce, who died literally in the harness fighting against the supplementary Volstead alcohol bill, which under the guise of preventing the use of beer as a medicine seeks to throw many more obstacles in the way of letting legitimate flavoring extract manufacturers continue in business. The developments in that direction will be found in our Washington Correspondence and elsewhere in this issue. In addition to the lamented president, other officers and legislative committeemen, as well as members, have worked assiduously to curb the present attempt to practically ruin the industry. Flavoring extract manufacturers went even beyond the limit to comply with and help along the first Volstead campaign, but they find, as stated in the official circular, that the new requirements would be impossible of fulfillment by most manufacturers. The situation makes it more important than ever before for members to show up at the St Louis convention, July 13, 14 and 15.

R. H. Bond, chairman of the Legislative Committee, and Thomas E. Lannen, attorney, sent out the following bulletin, which announced Mr. Joyce's death and the succession of Mr. Heekin as acting president of the association:

"It is with deep regret that we have to announce to you the death of our president, Charles D. Joyce. He died in Philadelphia Saturday, June 4, and his funeral was held in that city on June 7.

"Mr. Joyce was with us and others in Washington on May 16 in our efforts to have the objectionable provisions of the pending Volstead Bill eliminated, and at that time he personally made a hard fight on behalf of this Association and its members. This was undoubtedly the last strenuous effort of his life. He made a lengthy argument, and successfully withheld a very hard bombardment of questions from the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, before whom we all appeared.

"We shall not at this time comment on the useful life of this splendid man nor of his activities in many fields of endeavor nor on the zeal and enthusiasm with which he

served the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Our organization will at a later date go on record in a memorial to his sterling worth and services.

"Robert E. Heekin immediately on receipt of news of the death of Mr. Joyce notified our officers by wire, giving the date of the funeral, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where he put himself in touch with the family and business associates of our deceased President. He rendered every service possible on behalf of the Association.

"L. B. Parsons, Mr. Heekin and John L. Clawson, who acted as a pall bearer, attended the funeral as representatives of our Association.

"As we understand our Constitution, R. E. Heekin, of the Heekin Spice Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, being First Vice-President at the death of Mr. Joyce, has become and now is president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States."

In addition to the particulars given in the bulletin regarding Mr. Joyce's death it may be added that pneumonia was the cause and the end was sudden, at his home in Swarthmore, a suburb of Philadelphia. Mr. Joyce was born in Bucks County, son of Anthony Kennedy Joyce and Louisa M. Livingston. After graduating from the Friends Central School he entered the employ of the A. Colburn Company as an office boy. His business interests took him abroad frequently and he acquired an accurate knowledge of affairs of Asia and the



THE LATE CHARLES D. JOYCE

Indies which helped to increase the firm's exports.

At the time of his death, Mr. Joyce was president of the A. Colburn Company, importers and manufacturers of spices, teas, flavoring extracts and other food products, with headquarters at 2228-42 North Tenth street, Philadelphia. His equitable business policies and integrity of purpose secured for him a warm and sincere friendship in the various walks of life. Geniality and optimism were the most conspicuous elements of Mr. Joyce's personality, and the foundation traits of firmness and thrift of purpose, from which he never deviated throughout his long and successful career.

In addition to being president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association he formerly was president of the National Association of Credit Men, both of which associations he represented in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He also was a director of the

American Spice Trade Association, former president of the Philadelphia Association of Credit Men, director of the Gurantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia, vice-president of the Swarthmore National Bank and a member of the Union League.

The A. Colburn Company will be continued under the same general management, composed of William T. West, secretary and treasurer and a thorough office and factory organization who are fully conversant with the business.

ON TO ST. LOUIS FOR JULY F. E. M. A. MEETING.

Every member of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association should get busy right now on making plans, if he can possibly do so, to attend the twelfth annual meeting of the association, which will be held in St. Louis, Mo., the second week in July, but the Weather Bureau has promised it will be neither too hot, nor too cold, but just delightful. Remember the dates, July 13, 14 and 15.

Dr. Samuel H. Baer, who served so efficiently as president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, half a dozen years ago, is chairman of the local convention committee, and members who know him need no assurance that he will put his best efforts into giving them a first-class program both of entertainment and solid business. Dr. Baer, who is a firm member of the Blanke-Baer Extract & Preserving Company, has for some of his committee associates W. F. Meyer, of the Warner-Jenkinson Company and Edgar M. Queeny, of the Monsanto Chemical Works. With the high reputation St. Louis possesses for entertaining sojourners in the city there can be no doubt about the fact that it will be a worth while trip for every F. E. M. A. member who can attend.

The local committee in addition to Dr. Baer as chairman has Benjamin H. Harrison as vice-chairman, John T. Stutz as secretary and W. C. Heffron as treasurer.

Do not miss the convention! If you are kept away watch the proceedings in our columns. In any event keep in close touch with what your officers are doing for the industry.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION.

Wednesday, July 13.

9. a. m.—Meeting of Executive Committee at Statler Hotel.

10.00 a. m.—Convention called to order by President Robert E. Heekin, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Invocation.

Roll call.

Reading of minutes of last annual meeting.

Appointment of Resolutions Committee.

Appointment of Auditing Committee.

Appointment of Nominating Committee.

Report of Convention Committee, by Dr. S. H. Baer, chairman.

Reports of Officers—Secretary, Gordon M. Day; Treasurer, F. A. Ross.

Recess.

2.00 p. m.—Address of welcome, Hon. Henry W. Kiel, Mayor of St. Louis.

Response, F. L. Beggs.

Address by President Robert E. Heekin.

Report of Legislative Committee, R. H. Bond, chairman.

Report of Cost Committee, F. P. Beers, Chairman.

Evolution of the Extract Industry in St. Louis, Arthur Eddy.

Report of Committee on "How to Increase Sales," B. H. Harrison.

Address, "Methods of Increasing Sales," Walter E. Becker.

Discussion (led by W. C. Heffron, followed by individual members).

Scientific Research, Frank L. Beggs, chairman.

Membership, Gordon M. Day, chairman.

Publicity, John L. Clawson, chairman.

Trade Interests, G. C. Davis, chairman.

Transportation, C. F. Sauer, chairman.

Insurance, C. W. Jennings, chairman.

Discussion of Question Box Content.

Adjournment.

4.30 p. m.—Automobile ride, "Get-together" dinner and cabaret at Bevo Mill.

Thursday, July 14.

10.00 a. m.—Address, Thos. E. Lannen, attorney for association.

Address, "Non-Beverage Alcohol for Use in Flavoring Extracts," Roy A. Haynes, Director of Prohibition of United States.

Discussion (led by J. T. Stutz, followed by individual members).

Address, "Permits and Bonds for the Use of Non-Beverage Alcohol," H. W. Eddy.

Recess.

2.00 p. m.—Address, "How the Manufacturer of Flavoring Extracts can Operate With the Food Department (by someone from U. S. Bureau of Chemistry).

Discussion (led by B. H. Harrison, followed by individual members).

Standardization of Bottles, W. M. McCormick.

Address, "American Essential Oils," Dr. C. A. Russell, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Report of the National Councilor, S. J. Sherer.

Adjournment.

8.30 p. m.—Municipal Theatre, automobiles leaving Hotel Statler at 7.45 p. m.

Friday, July 15.

10.00 a. m.—Address, "Economic Conditions of the United States," B. C. Forbes.

"Curing of Guadeloupe Vanilla Beans," by Chester Smelter, of the Dodge & Olcott Co., New York.

Discussion of Question Box Content.

Recess.

2.00 p. m.—Executive session of active members only.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Report of Resolutions Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee.

Report of Nominating Committee.

Election of officers.

Adjournment.

7.00 p. m.—Informal banquet, Hotel Statler roof.

SODA WATER FLAVORS MANUFACTURERS.

C. O. Sethness, of Chicago, president, and Thomas E. Lannen, of Chicago, secretary and attorney, together with the legislative committee of the National Association of Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, have kept up their activities during the last month in looking out for the interests of the members. Secretary Lannen has collected information about the bills introduced in the various legislatures and other subjects, and has transmitted the same promptly to the members with recommendations for their action. Subjects of interest to the members will be found in our Washington report, Trade Notes and in other departments.

Information in Other Departments.

Readers of the FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION are advised that items of interest to them may be found in our Trade Notes pages, as well as in Patents and Trade Marks, and other departments of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER.

AMERICAN SPICE TRADE ASSOCIATION

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Spice Trade Association, held in the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, on May 25, followed an all-day session of the Spice Grinders' Section on the previous day. Both meetings were well attended and the members showed marked interest in the work of both branches of the industry. Matters of railroad rates, the tariff and other subjects were discussed. The association appropriated \$2,200 to work out and develop a uniform cost system for the use of spice grinders. Opposition was voted to the Volstead supplementary alcohol bill, and to the Haugen package bill.

John Clarke, the president since B. H. Old retired for business reasons, made a strong address denouncing the "gross overcharges at this port for loading, sampling, marking and storage" of spices. "The war is over; everything else is headed back toward reason and normal conditions, yet these charges have been little, if any, revised to date, and constitute an evil which should be taken up by the large trade bodies of this port without delay," he continued.

Proposed changes in the provisions of the tariff also were criticised by Mr. Clarke. "Ad valorem duties are proposed, and this association should go on record without delay in opposition to them. The specific duty payable in cents per pound should be the standard. There is too much detail and complexity, with consequent loss of time and money in the present system of duty payments, withdrawals and settlements. To go back to ad valorem duties instead of the present specific duties would simply multiply the difficulties and handicaps of importers and add materially to the cost of importation."

Complaint against the delays in the examination of seeds and spices by the Bureau of Chemistry before admission of the goods is allowed was registered. Shortage of personnel and lack of proper equipment is given as the reason for the delay and various committees of the association have held conferences at Washington, which, it was expressed in the report, would result in a radical improvement in the situation.

The following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: President, John Clarke, John Clarke & Co.; vice-president, William Tappenbeck; treasurer, J. Melville Morris. Two new directors were chosen to serve for two years. They are George B. Hutton (H. P. Winter & Co.) and C. A. Thayer (Austin, Nichols & Co.).

The following were elected to act as Arbitration Committee to serve one year:

A. C. Jenkins, chosen chairman (F. W. Mead & Co., New York); Arthur Stallman (Arthur Stallman & Co., New York); P. W. Walsh (Van Loan & Co., New York); J. B. Elliman (Smith, Kirkpatrick & Co., New York); P. S. Weeks (Chas. F. Smillie & Co., New York).

Alternate members of the Arbitration Committee: James S. Murphy (Stickney & Poor Spice Co., Boston); Wm. D. Weikel (Weikel & Smith Spice Co., Philadelphia); R. M. Littlejohn (L. Littlejohn & Co., New York); George B. Hutton (H. P. Winter & Co., New York); P. E. Anderson (Anderson-Hillier Co., New York).

The Spice Grinders' Section named the following executive committee: Chairman, George H. Carter (D. & L. Slade Co., Boston); F. E. Stillman (James H. Forbes Tea & Coffee Company, St. Louis); Robert E. Heekin (the Heekin Co., Cincinnati); P. W. Weikel (Weikel & Smith Spice Company), Philadelphia.

Committees appointed by President Clark follow:
Imports—John B. Elliman (Smith, Kirkpatrick & Co., New York, chairman); R. M. Littlejohn (L. Littlejohn & Co., New York); D. B. Catz (Catz-American Co., New York); A. C. Jenkins (F. W. Mead & Co., New York); Geo. M. Armor (McCormick & Co., Baltimore).

Contracts—C. A. Thayer (Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., New York); P. S. Weeks (Charles F. Smillie & Co., New York); J. Melville Morris (J. Melville Morris, New York); Harris R. Childs (Childs & Joseph, New York); Irving Fitzpatrick (Knickerbocker Mills Co., New York).

The association has headquarters at 124 Front street, which are in charge of R. Eble, secretary.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, scaps, etc.

No Successor Yet Chosen to Dr. Alsberg

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace so far has not announced the appointment of a successor to Dr. Carl S. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, who is anxious to assume his new duties in connection with the Carnegie Food Research Institute. It is understood that Mr. Wallace has offered the position to a number of chemists, who while highly appreciating the honor, have not felt that they ought to make a change. It was reported recently that the civil service idea of promoting one of Dr. Alsberg's chief aids, J. S. Abbott, might be carried out. Mr. Abbott, in case this policy should be adopted, might find contestants in the field. It is understood that politics does not enter into the situation at all.

STATE

South Carolina

An ordinance has been enacted by the Chester Council which will put a curb to the illegal sale of extracts and other compounds with over 10 per cent alcohol. The law provides a penalty for both the seller and the buyer and contains a clause which requires a strict check up accounting for all compounds of this nature received.

Insecticide Makers Hold Convention

The mid-summer meeting of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association began June 13 at the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City. Addressees were made by Dr. J. K. Haywood, chairman of the Insecticide and Fungicide Board, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Hedlee, State Entomologist of New Jersey; R. N. Chapin, representing Dr. Dorset, Biochemical Division United States Department of Agriculture, Washington; E. F. Kemp, secretary of the Proprietary Association; Frank Hemingway, former president of the association. The entertainment committee provided an attractive program.

Home Brew Cutting Into Grape Juice Business

Home brew and soft drinks of cereal origin are cutting deeply into the unfermented grape juice business. John F. Welsh, head of the grape juice company that bears his name, told the Senate Finance Committee in Washington in pleading for reduction of taxes on his product. With an aggregate plant capacity of 11,000,000 gallons a day, he said, twenty American grape juice concerns were turning out only 7,000,000 gallons owing to the competition.

ASSOCIATIONS IN THE ALLIED INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, Francis W. Jones, Melba Co., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, C. M. Baker, 309 Broadway, New York.

FLAVORING EXTRACT MFRS. ASSN.—President, Robert E. Heekin, Cincinnati, acting in place of the late Charles D. Joyce; Secretary, Gordon M. Day, Milwaukee, Wis.

PERFUME IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, B. E. Levy, 714 Fifth avenue, New York; Secretary, B. M. Douglas, Jr., 35 West 34th street, New York.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS OF SODA WATER FLAVORS.—President, C. O. Sethness, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary and Attorney, Thos. E. Lannen, Chicago, Ill.

BARBERS' SUPPLY DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, Z. C. Shaw, Wichita, Kansas; Secretary, Joseph Byrne, 116 W. 39th street, New York.

PERFUMERY, SOAP AND EXTRACT ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.—President, H. E. Lancaster; Secretary, Clarence Morgan, 180 North Market street, Chicago.



In the office of Mr. G. H. Neidlinger, president of the Peerless Tube Co., Bloomfield, N. J., hangs this sign:

"MAKE THINGS HAPPEN."

It is characteristic of the spirit of the man, for he has been making things happen ever since he started in business.

The article in our soap section this month on "Fat Splitting Reagents from Cymene" represents the collaboration of two successful delvers in chemistry. Our readers will be interested in knowing more about them than the mere type names with which the article is credited. The pictures herewith give some idea of the personality of the chemists and following is some information regarding them:

Dr. Ralph H. McKee is Professor of Chemical Engineering at Columbia University. He is prominent in chemical circles, last year having been chairman of the New York



DR. RALPH H. MCKEE



DR. LELAND J. LEWIS

Section of 2,500 members of the American Chemical Society and this year a member of its Executive Committee and also of the Executive Committee of the Society of Chemical Industry. Professor McKee received his doctorate from the University of Chicago and taught at Lake Forest University and University of Maine before going to Columbia University.

Dr. Leland J. Lewis is a product of the plains of Nebraska. Before coming to New York he was engaged in teaching chemistry in a midwestern university. He took up work in the Department of Chemical Engineering in Columbia University in the Summer of 1918. His special work there has been along the line of the chemistry relating to soaps and fats. He expects to continue his work along these lines in industrial fields.

American Perfumeries, manufacturing Twilight Exquisite Toilet Requisites, has moved to larger and more advantageous quarters at 6,447 Wentworth avenue, Chicago.

Robert Bienamie of Javal & Bienamie, proprietors of the well-known firm of Houbigant, Paris, sailed for home June 18, on the *Savoie*. He expected to remain longer in this country, but was obliged to curtail his visit on account of the illness of his partner.

C. H. Kilborn, a gentleman well known in the can industry, and with a great many years' experience in all varieties of lithographed tin containers, has joined the sales force of the Metal Package Corp., New York.

G. Edward Fisher, eleven years with the American Can Co., has also joined the selling staff.

Dr. Eugene Charabot, whose address before the Academy of Agriculture of France on "France and Her Natural Perfumes" appears in this issue, is a member of the firm of Ferrand & Co., successors to Hugues Aine, Grasse, France. Their American representative is Ungerer & Co., New York, whose president, Mr. W. G. Ungerer, has translated the address for our readers.



DR. EUGENE CHARABOT

Edwin D. Winkworth has been elected president of the Semet-Solvay Co. to succeed Henry H. S. Handy. Mr. Winkworth has served the company for 28 years in all departments. He is associated with many financial and other institutions in Syracuse. Mr. Handy remains as a member of the board of directors, but has been compelled to relinquish his duties as an active official because of the demands made upon his time by the affairs of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, of which he is a director and vice-president. This corporation controls the Semet-Solvay Co. through stock ownership.

J. W. Lyon & Co., 35 Fulton street, New York, advise us that they have been appointed American and Canadian agents for La Zagara, Reggio (Calabria), Italy, producers and shippers of citrus oils.

John H. Buslee, of Neuman-Buslee & Co., Chicago, representatives of J. W. Lyon & Co., was a recent visitor to the city.

Jules E. Smucker is now on his first trip through the Mid-West for the Tin Decorating Co., whose selling force he joined May 1.

Park & Tilford, of New York, have had an unpleasant experience recently with what may be technical objections to advertisements of the Angelus Lemon Cleansing Cream. The advertisements indicated by picture that lemon juice might have been squeezed into the product. However that may have been, a complaint was made by I. Halpern, of the Foreign Sales Products Co., against Park & Tilford of issuing fraudulent advertisements in newspapers and magazines. S. Axelrad, the chief chemist for the complainant, testified in the Court of Special Sessions, and a technical plea of guilty was entered by the company. A fine was imposed and of course paid. As a reward for his action in the matter it is understood the *New York Times* paid \$100 to Mr. Axelrad.

A lengthy explanation has been issued by Park & Tilford regarding the case. Admission is made that part of the advertisement was open to criticism, namely, the picture of a hand squeezing the juice from a lemon (designed by an advertising agency for the purpose of compelling attention), but which has been eliminated. The position of Park & Tilford is simply that Angelus Lemon Cleansing Cream is a preparation of pure lemon oil and oil emollients of high quality and they will continue to advertise and exploit it as such. An analysis made by the Pease Laboratories, New York, March 17, says in part: "Sample of cream was found to contain 1.01 per cent of a volatile oil, identified as lemon oil by its characteristic odor, and its refractive index."

The explanation also refers to an experience had by Park & Tilford about eight or nine months ago in which an offer was made by a stranger to sell a formula for the manufacture of an article which was asserted to have a similarity to Angelus Lemon Cleansing Cream.

A complaint is pending in the Federal Trade Commission at Washington regarding the toilet preparation known as Creme Angelus. The respondents are Louis Philippe, Inc., and Park & Tilford. Charges are made that the advertising matter contained numerous false and deceptive statements, including these: "Made with real lemons;" "French cleansing cream." Both are charged to be untrue. Paragraph 5 of the complaint makes this charge:

"That the false and deceptive statements contained in the advertisements and labels as set out in or referred to in Paragraphs Three and Four hereof, are further calculated to and have the effect of stifling and suppressing competition in the sale of toilet preparations which have the general characteristics which respondents claim for the product Creme Angelus, by hindering or preventing competitors of respondents from marketing similar toilet preparations which do in fact contain the juice of lemons."

The writ is returnable at 10:30, July 2, the complaint having been issued on May 16. It has been understood that the return day was postponed, but nobody at the Federal Trade Commission in Washington knew about any postponement when our Washington correspondent sought information on the subject.

Federal Trade Commission has issued a notice, triable June 25, against Paul Balme, trading as B. Paul, New York, for unfair competition, the complaint being based on the confusion existing as to his hair dye product Henna d'Oreal and a competing product called L'Oreal Henne.

Following is a summary of parts of the citation made against the respondent, Balme, or Paul:

"That in 1913 F. L. Lebeau, Inc., was made the sole

distributer in the United States for an hair dye made in France, known as L'Oreal Henne, which product was purchased in France and resold in the United States by Lebeau, until 1918, when on account of difficulties in importing that product, due to the war, Lebeau obtained from the manufacturer the formula for L'Oreal Henne, together with the exclusive right to manufacture that product in the United States, which product, since 1918, has been manufactured and sold in the United States by said LeBeau, and had established an association in the minds of the buying public between said F. L. LeBeau, Inc., as identified by the name of its product or by the trade insignia, and said product L'Oreal Henne, that respondent in the course of his business has marketed the product sold by him in packages which so closely resembled in shape, size, color, printed matter thereon and general appearance, the packages in which L'Oreal Henne had been marketed that such similarity was calculated to and did deceive the purchasing public under ordinary conditions in retail trade. That the similarity in the name of respondent's product Henna D'Oreal, and the name L'Oreal Henne was further calculated to and did deceive the purchasing public.

"That respondent in his business has issued advertisements and circulars containing numerous false and deceptive statements concerning Henna D'Oreal, the product manufactured and sold by him; that among such false and deceptive statements were statements to the effect that Henna D'Oreal was a new French discovery and provides the only harmless coloring in the world, whereas that product was not a new discovery and was not manufactured in France and was not superior to and did not differ materially from numerous other Henna hair dyes which had been on sale and in general use for a long period of time; that such false and deceptive statements misled and deceived the public to purchase Henna D'Oreal in preference to similar competing products, upon the mistaken belief that Henna D'Oreal was a new French discovery and was the only harmless hair dye on the market."

Compagnie Parento, Inc., of Chicago, which recently moved its headquarters to 799 Broadway, New York City, invites its friends to visit its new eastern offices. J. H. Hall, president of the company, and Addington Doolittle, treasurer, are devoting most of their time to the New York end, while R. E. Schubel, vice-president, and L. J. Schwarz, secretary, will take care of the Chicago offices at 537 South Dearborn street, in that city, besides visiting the trade throughout the Middle West. Compagnie Parento, Inc., represents H. Enziere & Cie, and Albin Cartier, France.

The office of Karl Voss, representative of Wm. Buedingen & Son, Rochester, N. Y., manufacturers of paper boxes for perfumery, is now located in room 3707, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York. The telephone number remains the same, viz. Barclay 7034. This change will afford visitors greater opportunity for the inspection of a complete line of samples, and all prospective users of boxes are invited to call.

Milton Stern, broker in essential oils, etc., has moved to 910 Park Row Building, New York City.

Trece Laboratories, Inc., cosmetics, New York, has made arrangements for V. E. Meadows to be in charge of its Western office, 231 North Wells street, Chicago.

Willard Ohliger is now president of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit. At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the company, Frederick Kimball Stearns resigned the presidency to accept the office of chairman of the board. Mr. Stearns had held the position of president since 1889, when he succeeded his father, who founded the business in 1855. Mr. Ohliger had served for the last five years as vice president and general manager of the company and his promotion to the presidency is a well earned reward. In the rearrangement, Frederick Sweet



WILLARD OHLIGER, NEW PRESIDENT OF FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

Stearns, who has been serving as treasurer, was made first vice-president and D. M. Gray, secretary, became second vice-president. Our illustration shows Mr. Ohliger busy as customary at his desk.

George Lueders, president of George Lueders & Co., essential oils, New York, sailed for Europe on June 9 on the steamship *France*. Mrs. Lueders and their youngest son, Frederick, will be with Mr. Lueders during an extensive tour which they intend making on the continent.



JAC. POLAK (RIGHT) AND HERMAN WESSELS

Jac Polak, managing director of Polak's Frutal Works, Amersfoort, Holland, sailed for home June 11 on the *Noordam*, well satisfied with the results of his visit to this country.

The firm specializes in terpeneless essential oils, citral, geraniol, citronellol, methyl anthranilate, artificial violet.

The meeting of the Aroma Club on June 2, in the Lion D'Or Restaurant, was well attended. Edwin Setton, the president, made answer to some statements regarding the trade that were presented by Victor Vivaudou at a previous meeting, and Louis Spencer Levy spoke in an optimistic vein regarding the business outlook. Mr. Levy congratulated the perfumery industry upon having weathered the period of readjustment with relatively much less trouble than had been experienced in most mercantile lines throughout the country.

Two arrests were made recently in attempts of the authorities to catch the assassin of Frederick E. Rueckert, vice-president of the White Metal Manufacturing Co., of Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Rueckert was slain in his home a year ago May 20. Several arrests have been made, but so far nothing has been fastened on the prisoners.

It is a tale of a drama of the seas that comes to us from George Coutellier, traveling representative of the Orbis Products Trading Co., Inc., of New York. Mr. Coutellier was caught in the ocean tragedy which sent the steamship *Uberba* where all luckless ships wind up. In a letter to C. H. Alker, manager of the company's essential oil department, he tells of the wreck and his own experiences. For 36 hours he was in a small life boat with 40 other persons, including 14 ladies and 5 children. He says in part: "We had nothing to drink, nothing to eat and the wind blew gales, while hundreds or sharks swam around our little boat. For me, I was convinced we were going to die." The life boat landed on an almost deserted island, where the survivors managed to stay alive until two days later a rescuing sailing craft arrived. Finally, when Mr. Coutellier reached Rio de Janeiro, he was minus his samples and most everything else except his health and his business energy. He visited on his way to Rio his old customers in Para, Ceara, Sao Luiz Maranhao, Recife and Bahia. They all gave a cordial welcome to him. Tied up for a time in Brazil, Mr. Coutellier is making the best of the situation, which in part is interesting to New Yorkers. He can live in the best hotel in the city, everything included, for about \$4 a day, on account of the status of exchange rates. Mr. Coutellier's friends will be glad to know that he came out of the shipwreck safely.



G. COUETELLIER

Anderson-Hillier Co., Inc., 99 John street, is the title of the recently effected consolidation of R. Hillier's Son Co. and P. E. Anderson & Co., Inc., New York. Both houses have been closely identified with the crude drug trade. R. Hillier's Son Co. began business in 1863 and P. E. Anderson & Co., Inc., was formed in 1905.

The officers are: President, Isaac V. S. Hillier; vice-president, P. E. Anderson; treasurer, C. W. Anderson, Jr.; secretary, Richard V. S. Hillier. George Hillier and William C. Moore have retired.

On June 7th, the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association held their annual outing at Black Bear Farm on the outskirts of Chicago, the members leaving the downtown district in automobiles at 12:30 P. M. arriving at the Farm House at from 1:30 to 3:00 o'clock, the time of arrival depending entirely on how many punctures were gathered on the road.

An excellent buffet luncheon was served on arrival and in the evening a chicken dinner with the usual trimmings was quickly absorbed. Such delicacies as home-made biscuits, green onions and water drawn from a well with an old oaken bucket brought many of the members back to their barefoot days on the farm.

About fifty of the members made the journey. During the afternoon baseball games were in order, the "diamonds" being so close that there were frequent disputes as to which nine the ball belonged to. Some of the older and well-padded members made records in the number of home runs they secured as well as in base running, one member finding it to his advantage to roll from first to second base to the detriment of a part of his uniform.

A game known as "spin the top" also was indulged in, and judging by the wails of the losers and the satisfied grins of the winners, the top must have spun with a reversed motion. African Golf also received the usual attention but scores were not published.

The day was ideal for an outing and there were so many enjoyable features that it was freely prophesied that there would, undoubtedly, be another outing before the end of the season.

With Memorial Day happening on Monday again this year there was a general observance in downtown New York of the three days holiday idea and business generally was suspended from Friday night until Tuesday morning. Among the firms which observed the custom were the following: J. Manheimer, Dodge & Olcott Co., Fritzsche Bros., Inc., Rockhill & Vietor, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., Jas. B. Horner, Inc., C. G. Euler, Orbis Products Trading Co., Thurston & Braudich, Arthur A. Stilwell & Co., Elson & Brewer, Inc., Chas. V. Sparhawk, Inc., Julian W. Lyon & Co., Inc., Hymes Bros. Co., Roure-Bertrand Fils, Inc., Heine & Co., Arthur G. Cailier, Ungerer & Co., Inc., W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., Coffin, Redington Co., Geo. Lueders & Co.

Independence Day also comes on Monday this year and no doubt the three days holiday will be even more generally observed by business firms.

Federal Judge Mayer ruled on June 3 against the Alien Property Custodian in the suit of H. A. Metz, of New York, to recover \$590,000 worth of Farbwerke-Hoechst stock seized during the war on the ground that it was owned by an enemy. Mr. Metz contended that he had bought the stock before the war, but his note given in payment therefor had not been paid. The contention of the Alien Property Custodian was that there had been no actual transfer of ownership. The court held that the title of Mr. Metz had no obstructions and ordered the return of the 1,990 shares of the stock.

William Hamlin Childs, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Barrett Co. and vice-president of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has been re-elected third vice-president of the Merchants' Association of New York.

At the annual meeting of the Delphi Products, Inc., 99-101 Beekman street, New York, held June 13, the following officers were elected: president, C. R. Seydlitz; vice-president and secretary, Theo. S. Berge; treasurer, P. S. Berge.

The Philadelphia office of the company, 689 Drexel Building, is in charge of C. H. Campbell, and the Chicago office, 6200 Harper avenue, is in charge of J. Wilhelm.

Stockholders of the United Drug Co., in Boston June 14, approved the new financing proposed by the directors. The plan calls for authorization of \$20,000,000 additional common stock, of which \$15,000,000 is to be reserved for the conversion of the \$15,000,000 8 per cent bonds, now offered the public, and \$5,000,000 for conversion into Class A common stock of Liggett's International, Ltd.

Simon F. Newman, proprietor of the firm of F. Newman, New York, sailed on the *Zeeland* June 1 for a six weeks' visit to France, Germany, England, and perhaps Austria, for some new ideas on special packages.

We have received a circular from the Karl Kiefer Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, describing their new vacuum filling machine, built specially for handling sprinkler top bottles. They have been building and installing complete bottle filling equipments for the last fifteen years, and have developed this new filler because of the growing use of sprinkler top bottles.

The machine has a capacity of eighteen to twenty-five bottles per minute, and it is claimed by the makers that it precludes the possibility of filling broken or imperfect bottles. It is adaptable to the bottlers of limited capacities, or by additional units, handles the output of the larger factory. The same machine may also be used for filling other types of bottles.

Manager Gould and Harvey Duncan, vice-president of the Sunshine Soap Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., recently purchased new machinery to increase the plant's output to meet the steadily growing demand for its products.

The following is a list of the new directors of Vivaudou, Inc., New York City, elected at the recent annual meeting: Morton S. Stern, Ralph L. Aronson, J. W. Kerbin, Carl L. Nelson and J. S. Wood. They succeed S. M. Schatzkin, H. A. Schatzkin, Stephen Hexter, C. G. Guth, B. W. Frazier and S. Wexler. The other members of the board were re-elected.

Among this year's new industries in Oakland, Cal., is the Ideal Soap Products Co., soap paste, 1230 Center street.

New Jersey Chemical Co., on May 21, to the number of seventy members, made a visit of inspection to the Procter & Gamble plant, at Port Ivory, Staten Island.

Prof. John Uri Lloyd spoke recently at a dinner at the Business Men's Club, Cincinnati, in honor of Dr. Leo. B. Forst, who has resigned as chief chemist of the government food and drugs laboratory in that city to accept a position with a New York chemical concern. He dwelt particularly on the fact that government chemists generally are underpaid.

The National Confectionery, Soda Fountain and Accessories Exposition, held May 23-28, at Young's Million Dollar Pier, Atlantic City, proved to be a great success. It was the first exposition of its kind in the trade and was held in connection with the annual convention of the National Confectioners' Association, to whose officers and directors, particularly Walter C. Hughes, the secretary, much credit is given for shaping the new enterprise.

One of the first exhibits to attract the attention of visitors was that of the Blanke-Baer Extract & Preserving Co., of St. Louis, which occupied booth 112, and consisted of dipping fruits, true fruit extract, paste colors and vanilla extract. In attendance: Dr. S. H. Baer, Charles Dudley and C. S. Morris.

Star Extract Works, 8 West Broadway, New York, was represented by a complete line of flavoring extracts, certified colors, ice cream powders and similar articles, a specialty being made of Ko-racas, for ice cream. In attendance: H. A. Adams and John T. Shanahan.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., 21 Burling slip, New York, presented a fine display of samples of National certified food colors. In attendance: Dr. L. J. Matos, C. W. Bowman, E. W. Green and H. H. Reploge.

presented a model K kiss cutting and wrapping machine in operation, besides its model SC candy wrapping machine and samples of waxed paper. In attendance: Henry J. Kempf, Thomas L. Jefferson, Jr., Arthur Havemeyer, W. R. Bullard, Roger L. Putnam, H. L. Davis, G. A. Mohlman, W. W. Borman and W. M. Brownell.



BOOTH OF NATIONAL SEAL CO. AT ATLANTIC CITY EXPOSITION

National Seal Co., Inc., 14th avenue and 36th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was represented in booth 75 by David F. Dodds. An interesting display was given of the wide range in sizes and finishes of the metal seals and "duplex" seals for glass containers.

Container Club, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago, represented by A. J. Neumann, in booth 74, offered for inspection corrugated and solid fibre shipping boxes used in the shipping of widely advertised products in various industries.



DISPLAY OF TIN DECORATING CO. AT ATLANTIC CITY EXPOSITION

The Tin Decorating Company of Baltimore was represented by a complete display of their decorated tin packages on exhibition in booths 43 and 44. Tindeco was represented by George M. O'Neil, vice-president; Miss Martha Hallowell Connor, art director; W. W. Collier, in charge of sales promotion work; J. J. Hogarty, New England representative; W. J. Gallagher and Jules E. Smucker, New York City, and Stanley S. Smith, the western representative of the company.

All the well-known candy manufacturers visited the Tindeco booth, and were shown the interesting and attractive display of candy packages, and all were enthusiastic regarding the possibilities of these practical and handsome packages in the candy industry.

The Tin Decorating Company is now manufacturing a number of exclusively designed packages for some of the largest manufacturers in the country as well as a complete assortment of stock packages which are available for shipment.

H. W. Eddy, the "bond man," of 506 Olive street, St. Louis, was on hand in booth 113, to give information to users of non-beverage spirits and specially denatured alcohol.

Package Machinery Co., Springfield, Mass., in booth 12,



ATLANTIC CITY DISPLAY OF THE BENDIX PAPER CO.

The half-tone illustration accompanying this article hardly does justice to the display made by the Bendix Paper Company of New York City. The booth was attractively decorated, the general color scheme being green and white. It was remarkable to note the strides that have been made by them in special designs, trimming and decorations for fancy boxes.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

The Bendix Paper Co. have been creating and printing distinctive designs for the fancy boxes of confectioners and perfumers throughout the United States and Canada for several years. In addition to designing and printing special designs, they are headquarters for specialties used by confectioners, perfumers and fancy soap manufacturers in the packing of fancy boxes, such as glassines (plain and embossed), glassine de luxe, French bendifane, padding material, ribbons, cords and tassels. In attendance in the booth: P. R. Bandix and C. W. Kingsbury.

National Equipment Co., Springfield, Mass., occupied booths 273 and 274, with displays of its apparatus for cooling and packing chocolates, disc process for liquor and the steel mogul. In attendance: Frank H. Page, A. L. Bausman, W. H. Baush, George Sabin, E. F. Merrow, F. S. Moulton, W. G. Tucker, Kenneth Page and Dan Cottreal.

Upresst Products Corporation, 103 West 13th street, New York, made an excellent display of "Upresst" caps for glass and tin containers, exhibiting filled samples and giving unique tests of the sealing qualities of the company's specialty. In attendance: Benj. Stevens, G. W. Townshend, H. B. White, H. T. Snyder and S. C. Stebbins.

H. Kohnstamm & Co., 83 Park place, New York, and 11 East Illinois street, Chicago, occupied booth 207 with exhibits of certified food colors, vegetable colors, genuine fruit extracts and non-alcoholic flavors for confectioners and others.

Some of the other exhibitors included the following:

Armour & Co., Chicago; M. A. Brown Paper Box Co., St. Louis; A. M. Collins Mfg. Co., Philadelphia; Continental Paper and Bag Mills, New York; Milwaukee Paper Box Co.; Nulomoline Co., New York; Papercan Corp., Yonkers.

Dates for meetings of importance in the glass trade:

American Association of Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers, Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, July 18.

National Association of Pressed and Blown Glassware Manufacturers, same place, July 18 and 19. Will meet committees of Workers Union in wage conference.

National Ornamental Glass Manufacturers' Association meets at Park City Hotel, Toledo, June 27-28.

Glass Blowers' Association of United States and Canada meets in Montreal July 11. Its committees will confer with the manufacturers' committees at Atlantic City beginning on August 2 regarding future relations.

Illinois Glass Co. has opened another branch sales office at 318 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y. It will be in charge of C. W. Davis, who has had much experience both in the general offices in Alton and as a branch manager.

National Drug and Sundries Exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga., the week of July 4 is attracting attention among the wholesalers not only in the South but throughout the country. It is expected that a large gathering of retailers will be present and it is planned to make the show a real market exhibition.

Master Doane Hage, Jr., arrived in New York City on June 9 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Doane Hage. The young gentleman's happy father is the New York representative of the Arthur Colton Co., of Detroit, with his headquarters at 59 Fourth avenue. Congratulations are many.

O. L. Deming, who, for the last eleven years has been in charge of the advertising department of the American Can Co., ends the connection on July 1, the company having decided to consolidate the advertising and purchasing departments. Mr. Deming is a veteran and experienced newspaper man and he has performed marvels in publicity for the company. At one time he was owner and publisher of the *Wholesale Grocer* in Chicago and was founder of the *Canner*, the trade paper representative in that field, serving also as president of the National Food Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Deming has devoted considerable attention to the toilet goods end of the container proposition and no doubt we will hear from him in that field, in which he is amply qualified to render efficient service. Mr. Deming's very attractive personality has won for him a host of friends who will be much interested in his plans which he has not yet announced.

E. M. Laning Co., Inc., consulting and manufacturing chemists, 280 Pearl street New York, have made arrangements with C. C. de la Ferda to represent the company in Mexico in the sale of natural and synthetic flower oils, colors, etc., and in the purchase of Mexican products, especially vanilla beans. Mr. de la Ferda's headquarters are in Mexico City. He has spent considerable time in the country and has an intimate knowledge of the ground and conditions.

American Distilling Co., through its president, E. W. Wilson, announces the appointment of Richard H. Grimm as manager of the Chicago branch to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of G. L. Haskell. Mr. Haskell had been associated with the office for twenty years and Mr. Grimm's tour of service was seventeen years, he having also grown up with the business and naturally is in a position to carry it along upon the usual lines laid down by the company.

One of the last things the United States Supreme Court did before adjourning for the Summer was to order the dismissal of the Government's appeal, on motion of Solicitor General Frierson, from lower court decrees holding that the American Can Company did not constitute a monopoly under the Sherman Anti-trust law.

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, importers and manufacturers of essential oils, has just returned to his desk from a lengthy trip through the middle West. The cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Terre-Haute, were among those visited.

We regret the omission from the list of members of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association in attendance at the May convention, the name of Mr. George Silver, vice president of Justin Dupont, Inc., New York, and Roure Betrand Fils, New York, who attended several sessions.

United States Industrial Alcohol Co., New York, has appointed H. L. Peffer general manager in charge of its western divisions and Glen L. Haskell as general western sales manager, both with headquarters in the company's office in the First National Bank Building, Chicago. Both Mr. Peffer and Mr. Haskell have a knowledge of trade conditions and requirements which should enable them to carry out their functions in an acceptable manner.

F. Weber, treasurer of George Lueders & Co., New York City, returned June 4 on the *France* after a two months' visit to the continent.

L. Kronish of Adolph Klar, New York, who is now on a Southern business trip, writes that business is good despite reports of general conditions to the contrary.

At the firm's new headquarters, 5 East 19th street, the display floor has been completed and is ready for inspection by the trade. The selling staff has been considerably increased and now covers the entire United States and Canada.

R. G. Callmeyer, who is well known throughout the essential oil industry, has joined the sales force of Julian W. Lyon & Co., Inc., New York.

J. A. J. Wijnmalen, of Polak & Schwartz, Ltd., Zaandam, Holland, expects to sail for home about the end of this month. He has, on behalf of the firm, appointed J. W. Lyon & Co., Inc., 35 Fulton street, New York, agents for the company's products in New York and Canada.

He made a short trip through the Middle-West and found business conditions quite encouraging.

A. H. Wirz, Inc., Chester, Pa., have started a paper box-making plant in order to control the manufacture of their boxes for packing collapsible tubes for shipment. The new department is installed in one of the wings of their enlarged factory.

Valmont Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., whose announcement appears on page 39, have added to their line of powder puffs the following new varieties: Hand made vanity powder puffs; stitched edge puffs in lambskin and wool; double faced puffs in wool and velour.

The Belgian Trading Company, Inc., of New York City, who are sole American and Canadian agents for the well known firm of Nadal, Desparmet & Cie., of Nanterre, France, manufacturers of essential oils and synthetic aromatic bases, have recently appointed as their Chicago representatives the firm of A. C. Drury & Company.

Mr. Drury is well qualified to further successfully develop the business of this important firm among the users of these products in the Middle-West.

Monsanto Chemical Works, of St. Louis, has issued an instructive pamphlet on "Aspirin," stating the company's position in the light of Federal Judge Hand's decision. The company sets forth its policy in this statement, which is amplified as to position and reasons, in an opinion written by the company's patent attorney, Paul Bakewell:

"What is Aspirin? There is no mystery about it; it is what the owners of the United States Patent, who were granted the exclusive right to make, use and sell that product in the United States for seventeen years, declared it

to be, i. e., 'the product described and claimed' in the Hoffman U. S. patent, which patent expired Feb. 27, 1917, and which product is the substance now known in pharmacy as "aspirin."

"We make and sell that identical article, 'known in pharmacy as "aspirin,'" and we will continue to manufacture and sell it under that name."

Our readers will be interested in the following despatch relating to the father-in-law of the late Rowland H. Smith, of the Alfred H. Smith Co., New York, and possibly some of our readers either here or in Europe may be able to do something to help to extricate Mr. Cook and his family from a dilemma into which they were plunged through an unfortunate ignorance of the vernacular:

FLORENCE, June 12.—Three Americans have been condemned to forty days' imprisonment here. They are Benjamin Cook of New York, a man past 60; his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Bessie Smith. While traveling they were requested by a Carabineer to leave the car, which had been engaged for the transportation of military flags. They refused and a quarrel ensued. The Carabineer had his ears boxed. Then the Americans were placed under arrest and were eventually sentenced to imprisonment, notwithstanding that the American Consul pleaded in their behalf ignorance of the Italian language.

A jury in Supreme Justice Geigerich's Court in New York, in the suit for \$25,000 brought by Agnes Gilson, editor of *Vogue*, against Leo B. Simonson, last night returned a verdict for \$2,000 damages. The plaintiff claimed that while her hair was being waved in the Simonson hairdressing establishment, at 506 Fifth avenue, her scalp was burned.

Maurice Lévy, proprietor of the well-known New York importing and manufacturing firm that bears his name, sailed June 4 on the *Lafayette* for a two months' visit to France and England. He will attend the London wool market to buy special varieties of Australian wool used by his firm in the manufacture of their own wool plush, used for making powder puffs.

French Cosmetic Mfg. Co., Inc., organized in 1915 for the importation of certain toilet preparations, has had a very healthy growth, and is now installed in a new factory in New Rochelle, N. Y. Their chemist in charge of manufacturing is a Frenchman who was formerly connected with perfumery houses in France and has had wide experience in the manufacture of products of every variety. The company formerly was located at 15 West 38th street, but the growth of the business in private brands has made the new move necessary.

Elgin National Soap Co., Elgin, Ill., has planned a newspaper advertising campaign to push "P E P," a pulverized household soap, during the Summer.

Wood & Barnard, manufacturers of "Thel-Skaynet" and other toilet preparations, have moved into their own home at 2233 Helen avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Nivel Beauty Cream Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., is planning an extensive advertising campaign in newspapers and periodicals for its cosmetic specialties.



J. A. J. WIJNMALEN

A petition in bankruptcy was filed May 31 against A. P. Babcock Co., manufacturing perfumery and talcum powder, at 501 Fifth avenue, New York City, by these creditors: Ungerer & Co., \$559; Swindell Brothers, \$1,697; Rouré Bertrand Fils, Inc., \$896, and Sophie M. Bultman, \$16,599. It is stated that the liabilities are upward of \$60,000 and the assets about \$45,000, and that a judgment for \$15,815 has been docketed against the company. Judge Hand has appointed Jesse Watson receiver, in \$5,000 bond, to serve without compensation.

The business was established in about 1880 by the late A. P. Babcock, who died in 1904. Several years later Mr. L. E. K. White was employed by the firm as salesman, and in 1909 he married Miss Lena Babcock, daughter of the founder of the business. In that year the firm was incorporated, and soon thereafter Mr. H. Henry Bertram acquired an interest in it and was made secretary and treasurer, giving his attention to finances and advertising. Mr. White then became vice president and general manager.

The business was conducted on a profitable basis until recently, and in fact expansion was so considerable during recent years that the manufacturing plant was moved to Rutherford, N. J., in February, 1920. Considerable delay was experienced in completing the factory, and we understand that this interfered with production to such an extent that considerable business that had been booked was canceled.

From what we are able to learn, the business will be continued under the old name and will not be closed.

William S. Gray has been appointed by a Federal Judge as receiver for Ralph L. Fuller & Co., Inc., chemicals, 81 Fulton street, New York, in a suit filed by the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland, which is a creditor for \$110,000. The corporation is said to be solvent, with assets in excess of \$500,000, against liabilities of \$480,000, but short of cash or other liquid assets. The company consented to the appointment of a receiver. McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin are attorneys for the complainant.

Claims against Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc., must be filed before July 22, according to announcement made by the receivers. They should be addressed to the receivers, care of the clerk of the United States District Court.

Some recent business difficulties are as follows:

Trainer & Co., Inc., washing machines, 1441 Broadway, New York, petition filed by three creditors.

St. Louis Razor Strop Co., 345 West Broadway, New York. Bankruptcy schedules: Liabilities, \$9,799; assets, \$5,624.

Judged Learned Hand has appointed Mary Potter receiver for the Waugh Chemical Corporation of 2 Rector street, under \$500 bond.

M. Braude & Co., Inc., dental supplies, at 7 West 116th street, filed schedules in bankruptcy, listing liabilities of \$6,633 and assets of \$1,700.

Lyster Chemical Co., 61 Broadway, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$184,458, of which \$93,180 are secured claims, and assets of \$97,219.

Alfred U. Andrus, treasurer of J. L. Hopkins & Co., of this city, retired recently from active service upon reaching the age of 75 years. A luncheon in honor of the event was given to him at the Drug and Chemical Co. Born in

this city, he started with the Schieffelin house, was a partner in the old firm of Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner and later was in business under his own name. Mr. Andrus's many friends in the trade will wish him all of the enjoyment possible in his leisure hours.

Richard H. Bond, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, addressed the recent annual meeting of the Southern Grocers' Association, at Cincinnati, his subject being "The Relations of Manufacturers to Jobbers and Retailers."

G. McBab Miller, of New York, has joined the advertising staff of Meyer Bros. Drug Co., of St. Louis.

George M. O'Neil, sales manager of the Tin Decorating Co., Baltimore, Md., has been elected vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the company.

Capital increases: Georgia Soap Co., Jackson, Ga., from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; Ansbacher Insecticide Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, \$10,000 to \$150,000; Vanity Brassiere Co., Manhattan, New York, \$5,000 to \$50,000; Eagle Laboratories, Manhattan, New York, \$10,000 to \$250,000.

BOOK REVIEW

HANDBUCH DER KOSMETISCHEN CHEMIE, by Dr. Hans Truttwin. Published by Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1920, Leipzig, 752 pages.

This book represents one of the latest works on the subject of cosmetic chemistry. As stated in the preface, it is in fact an attempt to stimulate serious research along the lines of chemistry as applied to cosmetic preparations.

Truttwin calls cosmetic "the stepchildren of scientists" who have been and still are prone to look down upon cosmetic preparations as not worthy of serious consideration. By his presentation of the subject from a strictly scientific point of view, he hopes to point out, and call to the attention of scientific men, the great need of a more thorough and fruitful study of the entire subject of cosmetics by research chemists. The subject matter is subdivided into 33 chapters, all of which have been written by men considered authorities in their respective fields. We mention especially Eugen Unna, Hamburg, who wrote the chapter on the chemistry of cosmetic ointments, R. E. Liseberg, on the physical chemistry of cosmetics; H. Paschkis, Vienna, on the history of cosmetics; R. Hauschka, Vienna, on the chemistry of mineral drugs, metals, acids and alkalies. Dr. F. Winter, Vienna, has contributed a chapter on chemical cosmetic technology. A valuable feature of the book is a chapter on the patent and trade-mark laws of the various civilized countries. Unfortunately, those of the United States are treated only in the briefest possible manner and in the last place. Another valuable feature is a chapter on world-market conditions and statistics, subjects upon which every manufacturer and dealer should have the widest possible information.

All in all, Truttwin's book is a store-house of valuable information. It is well worth the price asked for it. Like every book consisting of a conglomeration of chapters written by different authors, it lacks uniformity of style, and the subject-matter overlaps, or is duplicated in a number of instances. Proof-reading has been done very carefully, and the general get-up of the book is excellent.

CURT P. WIMMER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, PRICE LISTS, ETC.

"PERFUMERY RECORD YEAR BOOK AND DIARY, 1921," issued by our London contemporary and edited by Archibald C. Merrin, has just been received. It contains a review of the developments in the essential oil perfumery and allied industries; articles on yields of essential oils, constants for normals oils and constituents of essential oils and artifical products; together with tables upon these and other similar subjects. One of the tables summarizes the import duties levied by the principal foreign nations.

"UNGERER'S BULLETIN," a Symposium of Aromatics, July, 1921. This enterprising price list contains another series of interesting articles as follows: "Swiss Aromatic Chemicals," by Martin Naef; "Lemon Oil, Orthodox," by Frederick J. Baker; "Perfumery the Art," by G. R. Bandoni; "Rouge Temperamental," "Nasal Reminiscence," by Louis Mocq; "Out of Chaos," by E. W. Bartram; "True Oil of Cade," by Dr. Camille Pepin; "Cancellations," by Paull Hayden; "Primary Precautions," by Viv Plurimis Amicitii; "Time—The Autocrat," by Charles Fischbeck; "American Sweet Gum," by Ray E. Spokes, M. S.; "Duplex Sales Plan," by Francis L. Plummer; "The New Competition," by W. G. Ungerer; "Want of Sympathy," by Francis L. Plummer; "Talcaromes": Unco Sapodors."

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGIST' ASSOCIATION, Proceedings for 1920, reported by T. E. Crossman and published under the supervision of the secretary, F. E. Holliday, is a work of 668 pages. Besides the annual convention, pictures of the officers, lists of members and other information are given.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD., London, Eng.; Ungerer & Co., 124 West 19th street, New York, American representatives.—The May wholesale prices current is at hand, giving quotations on essential and expressed oils, chemicals, powdered drugs, synthetics and sundries.

COMPAGNIE PARENTO, 799 Broadway, New York; sole agents for H. Euziere & Cie, Grasse, and Albin Cartier, send us their June price catalogue of essential oils, synthetic perfume chemicals and similar products used in the perfumery industry.

RESEARCH LABORATORY OF THE GLASS CONTAINER ASSOCIATION has issued an interesting report of its work. Copies may be had by addressing the association, 70 Fifth avenue, New York.

"1,000 WAYS AND SCHEMES TO ATTRACT TRADE," 200 pages, by Irving P. Fox, is what its title implies. It is amply illustrated and contains valuable ideas for attracting local trade. It is published at \$1.50 by the Spatula Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

"BUSH MAGAZINE," for June, has an elaborate table of contents comprising articles of dress, jewelry, perfumery, toilet articles and the many other things that go to make up the exhibits in the Bush Terminal Sales Building, 130 West 42 street, New York. It is well illustrated and the articles generally are well written and appropriate.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD, leather goods, call attention in a folder to their attractive new shop at 587 Fifth avenue, New York. The commercial department remains at 14 West 40th street, in addition to 177 Broadway.

Perusal of the advertising pages is no less a duty than scanning the text pages of this journal every month.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Empire Spice Co., Boston, spices, extracts and chemicals, \$40,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Samuel and Eva Goldstein, Dorchester, Mass., and Philip Toy.

Aubrey Sisters, Inc., 520 West 48th street, New York, have incorporated their business carried on for fifteen years by taking out a Delaware charter. The four directors are: President, Miss Malinda A. Aubrey; vice-president and treasurer, Mrs. Matilda R. Aubrey-Schwahn; secretary, William L. Casey; assistant treasurer, Bertram E. Schwahn.

Greenpoint Extract Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., fruit juices, etc., \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by I. Steiger, H. I. and J. F. Nagle; attorney, E. V. Dodd, 189 Montague street, Brooklyn.

Alpine Products Co., toilet preparations, \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by Leona Ballard, Clarence Green, William Green, Philadelphia; attorney, Charles Whiting, Wilmington.

Anderson-Hillier Co., New York, drugs, has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital stock of \$600,000, by Isaac V. S. Hillier, Cranford; George W. Hillier, Asbury Park; Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Montclair.

Fi-Bistos Mfg. Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, make dyes and chemicals, \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by H. H. Blackmar, G. Pantzer; attorney, D. C. Godwin, 165 West 31st street.

Laco Corporation, 1901 West Roosevelt road, Chicago, manufacture and deal in flavoring extracts, etc., \$1,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Philip Malekow, Ben Benjamin, Samuel C. Benjamin, I. Benjamin.

Sani-Serv, Manhattan Borough, New York City, make creams, powders and perfumes, \$30,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by E. Prince, A. Burstein, M. Greenberg; attorney, I. Tankus, 154 Nassau street.

Pictorial Soap Co., \$200,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by the Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington.

Adorissima Facial Products Co., Queens Borough, New York City, drugs and perfumery, \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by H. E. Chevalier, W. C. Dillman, J. L. Palma; attorneys, Blensby & Wolff, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Max Levy Perfumery Co., Inc., 4120 South Artesian avenue, Chicago, toilet preparations, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Julius J. Janelunos, Peter Cyroniek and Wm. Pictorman.

Chas. F. Garrigues Co., 343 South Dearborn street, Chicago, drugs, chemicals, oils, fats, etc., \$1,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Vic H. Lee, Ed. Harker and Mason Harker.

Distillation Industries Inc., laboratory and scientific research, \$1,000,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by Robert K. Thistle, Samuel B. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, New York City.

Kenwood Products Corp., Utica, N. Y., foodstuffs and soap, \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by M. A. Payne, G. H. Donah and L. A. Jones.

Crown Remedy Holding Corp., toilet articles, \$100,000

capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by the Corporation Trust Company of America.

Lee's System of Beauty, Inc., 36 South State street, Chicago, massage, manicure and beauty parlors, manufacturing beauty preparations, cosmetics, etc., \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Minnie S. Lee, Mary C. Johnson, Bert Laudermilk.

American Soap Corp., Dover, Del., manufacture soaps, perfumes, etc., \$1,600,000 capital stock, authorized, has been incorporated in Delaware, by the U. S. Corporation Co.

U-Rub-It Chemical Co. has been incorporated in Delaware with a capital stock of \$100,000 by W. L. Henderson, William T. Conwell, William F. Vogel, Philadelphia.

American Soap Powder Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$20,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by J. Leon G. Silkworth, attorney, H. W. Van Alen, 215 Montague street, Brooklyn.

Newport Manufacturing Co., 2555 North Crawford av., Chicago, manufacture and deal in toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, medical and chemical preparations, etc.; \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Aaron T. Rubin, Sonnie Kominsky, Edward M. Seymour.

Solvent Products Co., Boston, Mass., manufacture soap and dyestuffs, no stated capital, has been incorporated by Charles R. LaRose, president; Edward W. Dougher, 21 Hyland street, Dorchester, Mass., treasurer.

Three Point Products Corp., Albany, N. Y., soaps, chemicals and perfumes, \$200,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by L. K. Luff, F. P. Dolan, F. P. Gutelius; attorney, C. J. Tobin, Albany.

Flaconette's Manhattan Borough, New York City, perfumes, \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by M. and B. L. Berwin, E. J. Sichel; attorney, A. A. Silberg, 256 Broadway.

Beyer Lotion Co., Inc., New York City, skin and scalp lotions, \$220,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by R. W. France, 722 Seventh avenue, New York City.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS

ANDLAUER, JOHN, retired soap manufacturer, Kansas City, Kan., June, 1917.

BABCOCK, ALFRED P., perfumery manufacturer, New York City, June, 1903.

BELL, AUGUSTUS J., retired soap manufacturer, Toledo, O., June, 1917.

BERGMAN, FRANCIS B., soaps, Indianapolis, June, 1915.

BETTESWORTH, A. E. A., Montreal manager of W. J. Bush & Co., Montreal, Canada, June, 1920.

BROWN, DAVID SEYMOUR, founder Brown Soap Co., New York City, June, 1913.

CLARK, LOUIS BRENT, retired secretary of Magic Soap Co., New Orleans, La., June, 1912.

COFFIN, STURGIS, of Ladd & Coffin, New York, June, 1907.

CURLEY, JAMES ALBERT, vice-president W. H. Crawford Co., flavoring extract makers, Baltimore, June, 1919.

EAVENSON, ALBERT TAYLOR, J. Eavenson & Sons, Camden, N. J., June, 1910.

FINNIE, JAMES P., founder and general manager Oliver-Finnie Co., extracts, etc., June, 1912.

HEGENER, R. H., barbers' supplies dealer, Minneapolis, Minn., June, 1916.

HIRSCH, ISAAC, soaps, retired, Brooklyn, June, 1916.

HODGE, JOHN, retired soap manufacturer, Zanesville, O., June, 1917.

HOPKINS, FERDINAND T., SR., of F. T. Hopkins & Son, toilet preparations, New York, June, 1920.

ISAKOVICS, ALOIS VON, proprietor of the Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Monticello, N. Y., June, 1917.

KATZENSTEIN, S., Star Extract Works, New York, June, 1913.

METZGER, CHARLES F., Metzger Scentcraft Co., New York, June, 1911.

MICHAELS, HENRY, president of Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco, June, 1920.

PLAUT, ALBERT, of Lehn & Fink, New York, June, 1915.

NEIDT, EDWARD C., retired manufacturer of soaps, San Diego, Cal., June, 1913.

SANDERSON, C. A., soaps, Danielson, Conn., June, 1912.

SCHLEINER, ALEXANDER, soaps, Brooklyn, June, 1911.

SCHLITTERBECK, JULIUS, O., dean of College of Pharmacy, University of Michigan, June, 1917.

WILLIAMS, D. W., of J. B. Williams Co., June, 1909.

Herman B. Schmidt.

General regret has been shown for the death of Herman B. Schmidt, president of the Twitchell Process Co., Cincinnati, which took place on April 29. Mr. Schmidt was born in Cincinnati, November 14, 1863. He was graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1884 and spent two years in research work at Harvard University under Dr. Giggs. Mr. Schmidt was the first chemist employed in the Stock Yards at Chicago, having worked for Nelson, Morris & Co. Up to the time of his death he was engaged in many enterprises. He was president of the Joslin-Schmidt Co., as well as of the Twitchell Process Co., vice-president of the American Oil Treating & Hardening Co., and for four years president of the National Association of Glue and Gelatin Manufacturers.

William Brown Cogswell

William Brown Cogswell, founder of the Solvay Process and a director during the remainder of his life in the company, which was established in Syracuse in 1881, died June 7 at home, 320 Park avenue, New York, aged 87 years. Mr. Cogswell served in the Civil War and belonged to more than a hundred scientific and chemical societies. His achievements with the Solvay Process are well known to our readers.

Obituary Notes.

Michael J. Ryan, Pittsburg manager for the B. T. Babbitt Co., died of apoplexy in his office in that city, May 21. He was born in Ireland 50 years ago and came to New York when young, going to Pittsburg about 25 years ago, when he entered the Babbitt employ. Mr. Ryan leaves a widow.

Alfred G. Finn, retired Syracuse soap manufacturer, died of apoplexy, May 17, at his home, 704 First North street, Liverpool. He established his business in 1859, later taking his sons into partnership. His widow, two sons and other relatives survive him.

Harry W. Quackenbush, 59 years old, 225 Wallace avenue, Covington, Ky., general manager of the Globe Soap Co., Cincinnati, died of pneumonia in May.

The Best Laboratory Guide

(From R. Pepin & Co., Manufacturers of Perfume, 689 Cadieux St., Montreal.)

With the greatest pleasure I renew my subscription for THE AMERICAN PERFUMER which is my best laboratory guide.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.



NOTE TO READERS

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade-mark attorney. This report of patents, trade-marks, designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

Of the trade-marks listed, those whose numbers are preceded by the letter "A" have been granted registration under the Act of March 19, 1920. The remainder are those applied for under the Act of February 20, 1905, and which have been passed to publication.

The Designs Patented are those whose numbers are preceded by "D." Inventions Patented are those whose numbers are preceded by "P."

All inquiries relating to patents, trade-marks, labels, copy rights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK DEPT.
Perfumer Pub. Co. 14 Cliff St., New York.

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS APPLIED FOR

Act of February 20, 1905

120,124.—The Paget Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. (Filed June 30, 1919. Used since the year 1914.)—Cleansing Composition and Soap.

121,247.—Lady Christabel Co., Norfolk, Va. (Filed Aug. 4, 1919. Used since July 1, 1919.)—A Talcum Powder, Facial Cream, Face-Powder, Talc and a Tissue-Builder, (Massage Cream).

121,967.—Henry Geo. Bitters, Chicago, Ill. (Filed Aug. 25, 1919. Used since about Oct. 1, 1917.)—Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations, Particularly Preparations in the Nature of Soothing and Healing Ointments.

125,022.—The Ranney-Davis Mercantile Co., Arkansas City, Kans. (Filed Nov. 17, 1919. Used since Apr. 1, 1916.)—Vanilla and Lemon Flavoring Extracts.

125,246.—Radior Co., Ltd., of London, New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 24, 1919. Used since November, 1913.)—Skin-Soap.

126,329.—J. Johnston Moore, Montgomery, Ala. (Filed Dec. 22, 1919. Used since Sept. 1, 1919.)—Dandruff Remedy, Almond-Cream, Face-Powder, etc.

128,336.—Yvette Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed Feb. 12, 1920. Used since Jan. 14, 1920.)—Hair-Tonics.

128,813.—Rudolph John Arata, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed Feb. 24, 1920. Used since June 24, 1905.)—Hair-Restorer.

129,461.—Marti Y. Gutierrez, Seville, Spain. (Filed Mar. 9, 1920. Used since January, 1919.)—Olive-Oil.

129,772.—Mrs. Alberta Batts, Detroit, Mich. (Filed Mar. 16, 1920. Used since June 1, 1915.)—A Hair Tonic and a Preparation to Straighten and Give Life to Ob-stinate Hair.

131,540.—Saberton Mfg. Co., Tampa, Fla. (Filed Apr. 23, 1920. Used since Apr. 10, 1920.)—Soap.

131,612.—The United States and South America Corporation, New York, N. Y. (Filed Apr. 24, 1920. Used since Jan. 16, 1920.)—Anilin Colors and Dyes, Dentifrices, Tooth Paste and Powder, Perfumes, Disinfectants, and Insect-Exterminators.

133,011.—Lola E. Grayson, Chicago, Ill. (Filed May 27, 1920. Used since 1906.)—A Hair-Grower.

133,426.—Mae Caesar Porter, Dallas, Texas. (Filed June 8, 1920. Used since Apr. 12, 1920.)—A Hair-Producer.

- 134,314.—Dr. Joseph Haas, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 28, 1920. Used since May, 1920.)—Face-Lotions and Hair-Tonics.
- 134,319.—William F. Marshall, Marion, Ind. (Filed June 28, 1920. Used since June 17, 1920.)—Preparation for Dandruff, Relieving Itching of the Scalp, and Eczema, Stopping Falling Hair, and Promoting Growth of the Hair.
- 134,617.—The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn. (Filed July 6, 1920. Used since about the year 1899 as to talc powder; since about the month of October, 1901, as to liquid hair-dressings; since about the month of November, 1902, as to cosmetique; since about the month of January, 1903, as to toilet water; since about the month of December, 1911, as to cold-cream, and since about the month of March, 1915, as to face-powder.)—Cold-Cream, Liquid Hair-Dressing, Cosmetique for Use on the Hair and Beard, Face-Powder, Talc Powder and Toilet Water.
- 136,291.—Cecil T. Duncan, Quincy, Mass. (Filed Aug. 20, 1920. Used since June 18, 1920.)—*Particular description of goods.*—Tooth-Paste, Tooth-Powder, Hand and Face Lotion, Rouge, Vanishing Cream, Cold-Cream, Massage-Cream, Talcum Powder, Eye-Water, Hair-Tonic, Hair-Shampoo, Nail-Bleach, Cough-Balsam, Dyspepsia Medicine in Pill and Liquid Form, Laxatives, Cod-Liver-Oil Emulsion, Stomach-Bitters, Kidney-Plaster, Laxative Salts, Liquid Germicide, Catarrh-Balm in Paste Form, Salves and Ointments for Pimples, Ringworm, Tetter, Eruptions, Blackheads, Irritation, Skin-Humors, Scald-Head, Nettle-Rash, Itch, Burns, Boils, Carbuncles, Poison-Ivy, Felons, and Eczema.
- 136,735.—Blackstone Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J. (Filed Sept. 2, 1920. Used since June 1, 1917.)—Pure Glycerin.
- 137,622.—Joseph Mauro, Rochester, N. Y. (Filed Sept. 25, 1920. Used since Aug. 15, 1920.)—A Liquid Preparation for Smoothing and Dressing the Hair, and Also Beneficial as a Scalp-Tonic.
- 137,805.—Ida R. Cook, St. Louis, Mo. (Filed Oct. 1, 1920. Used since November, 1912.)—Cold-Cream, Vanishing Cream, Rouge, and Foot-Relief in Form of a Massage-Cream.
- 137,953.—Viola B. Mullins, Jacksonville, Fla. (Filed Oct. 5, 1920. Used since Jan. 1, 1920.)—A Preparation for Promoting the Growth of the Hair, and to Relieve Dandruff, Itching Scalp, Falling Hair; a Preparation for Oiling the Hair and to Aid in Pressing and Pinching the Hair, Oil for Massaging the Temples, Shampoos, and a Hair-Tonic.
- 138,208.—Hersey P. Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed Oct. 12, 1920. Used since June, 1919.)—Soap Flakes.
- 138,458.—Sam Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo. (Filed Oct. 18, 1920. Used since Aug. 1, 1920.)—A Powder Preparation for Cleaning Artificial Teeth.
- 138,665.—Fred W. Clements, Rochester, New York. (Filed Oct. 22, 1920. Used since May, 1914.)—Tooth-Powder.
- 138,988.—M. Martin Gordon, Chicago, Ill. (Filed Oct. 30, 1920. Used since July 1, 1919.)—Perfumes, Toilet Water, Face-Powders, Talcum Powder, Face-Creams, Rouges, Sachet-Powders, Lip-Sticks, Eyebrow-Pencils, Hair-Tonics, Scalp-Ointments, Shampoos, Eyebrow-Growers, Liquid Face Powders, Nail-Polishes, Cuticle Removers, Nail Bleaches, Cuticle Salves, Hand-Lotions, Deodorizers, Depilatories, and Bath-Salts.
- 138,837.—Francois Joseph de Spoturno Coty, Suresnes, France. (Filed Oct. 27, 1920. Used since 1909.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Face-Powders, Sachet-Powders, Lotions for Skin and Hair, and Brilliantine.
- 138,838.—Francois Joseph de Spoturno Coty, Suresnes, France. (Filed Oct. 27, 1920. Used since 1905.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, and Brilliantine. Including Perfumes for Face-Powders, Sachet-Powders, Lotions, Soap, and Dentifrices.
- 138,839.—Francois Joseph de Spoturno Coty, Suresnes, France. (Filed Oct. 27, 1920. Used since 1906.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, and Brilliantine. Including Perfumes for Face-Powders, Sachet-Powders, Lotions, Soap and Dentifrices.
- 138,840.—Francois Joseph de Spoturno Coty, Suresnes, France. (Filed Oct. 27, 1920. Used since 1912.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters and Brilliantine.
- 138,841.—Francois Joseph de Spoturno Coty, Suresnes, France. (Filed Oct. 27, 1920. Used since 1909.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, and Brilliantine, Including Perfumes for Face-Powders, Sachet-Powders, Lotions, Soap, and Dentifrices.
- 138,843.—Francois Joseph de Spoturno Coty, Suresnes, France. (Filed Oct. 27, 1920. Used since 1906.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters and Brilliantine, Including Perfumes for Face-Powders, Sachet-Powders, Lotions, Soap, and Dentifrices.
- 138,845.—Francois Joseph de Spoturno Coty, Suresnes, France. (Filed Oct. 27, 1920. Used since 1913.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Face-Powders, Sachet-Powders, Lotions for Skin and Hair, and Brilliantine.
- 138,846.—Francois Joseph de Spoturno Coty, Suresnes, France. (Filed Oct. 27, 1920. Used since 1912.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Face-Powders, Sachet-Powders, Lotions for the Skin and Hair, and Brilliantine.
- 139,036.—Gibson Commercial Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. (Filed Nov. 1, 1920. Used since Oct. 1, 1919.)—Flavoring-Vanilla, a Fluid Extract Used to Flavor Food.
- 139,042.—Magic Beautifier Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 1, 1920. Used since January, 1919.)—Face-Powder for Paste Form.
- 139,055.—Emil D. Schneider, Memphis, Tenn. (Filed Nov. 1, 1920. Used since June 11, 1918.)—Cold-Creams, Vanishing Creams, Toilet Waters, Hair-Dressings, General Medicinal Tonics.
- 139,079.—Francois Joseph de Spoturno Coty, Suresnes, France. (Filed Nov. 2, 1920. Used since 1906.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, and Brilliantine, Including Perfumes for Face-Powders, Sachet-Powders, Lotions, Soap and Dentifrices.
- 139,080.—Francois Joseph de Spoturno Coty, Suresnes, France. (Filed Nov. 2, 1920. Used since 1920.)—Perfumes and Toilet Waters.
- 139,108.—Hersey P. Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed Nov. 3, 1920. Used since June, 1919.)—Soap Flakes.
- 139,170.—Samuel Pozmantier, New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 4, 1920. Used since Oct. 25, 1920.)—Preparation Promoting the Growth of the Hair.
- 139,175.—Alfred H. Smith Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 4, 1920. Used since Nov. 1, 1903.)—Soaps.
- 139,197.—Angel Gabriel del Castillo, Seville, Spain. (Filed Nov. 5, 1920. Used since Sept. 8, 1917.)—Olive-Oil, and Canned Olives.
- 139,448.—Giuseppe Buonaiuto, New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 10, 1920. Used since June 5, 1920.)—Hair-Tonic.
- 139,471.—Newbro Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Filed Nov. 10, 1920. Used since June 1, 1915.)—Hair-Pomade.
- 139,572.—Parfumerie Houbigant, Paris, France. (Filed Nov. 12, 1920. Used since 1910.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Sachet and Sachet-Powders.
- 139,573.—Parfumerie Houbigant, Paris, France. (Filed Nov. 12, 1920. Used since 1906.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Sachet and Sachet-Powders.
- 139,574.—Parfumerie Houbigant, Paris, France. (Filed Nov. 12, 1920. Used since 1908.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Face-Powders, Liquid Lotion for the Skin, Sachets, Sachet-Powders, and Brilliantine.
- 139,575.—Parfumerie Houbigant, Paris, France. (Filed Nov. 12, 1920. Used since 1919.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Sachets and Sachet-Powders.
- 139,639.—Anthony J. Trasso, New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 13, 1920. Used since Oct. 15, 1920.)—Medicinal Preparation for the Treatment of the Hair and Scalp.
- 139,738.—Elmer Carpenter, Harvard, Ill. (Filed Nov. 17, 1920. Used since on or about Nov. 15, 1919.)—A Face-Lotion.
- 139,760.—Abraham Salikof, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed Nov. 17, 1920. Used since on or about May, 1919.)—Toilet Waters, Perfumes, Massage Creams, and Shampoo Preparations.
- 139,822.—Ungerer & Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 18, 1920. Used since July 26, 1912.)—Natural Oils of Flowers, Leaves, Roots, Stems, and Gums Used for Scenting Purposes.
- 139,886.—Graham Bros. Soap Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed

- Nov. 20, 1920. Used since on or about July 20, 1920.)—Shampoo, Toilet Powder, and Toilet Cream.
- 139,969.—Heinrich Chemical Company, Minneapolis, Minn. (Filed Nov. 22, 1920. Used since Nov. 6, 1920.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Toilet Creams, Tissue-Tonics, Face-Powders, Talcum Powders, and Shampoos.
- 139,985.—Lecian's, Paducah, Ky. (Filed Nov. 22, 1920. Used since Dec. 15, 1919.)—Hair-Pomade and Treating-Oil.
- 139,991.—Lennie Simmons, Dallas, Texas. (Filed Nov. 22, 1920. Used since Feb. 26, 1918.)—A Tonic Used in the Treatment of the Hair and Scalp.
- 140,037.—Parfumerie Houbigant, Paris, France. (Filed Nov. 23, 1920. Used since November, 1920.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Face-Powders, Lotions for the Skin and Hands, Sachets, Sachet-Powders and Brilliantine.
- 140,115.—Hyman & Oppenheim, New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 24, 1920. Used since about Oct. 1, 1920.)—Hair-Dressing.
- 140,134.—Parfumerie Lournay, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 24, 1920. Used since Oct. 20, 1920.)—Toilet Preparations—viz., Face-Powder.
- 140,071.—Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Filed Nov. 23, 1920. Used since 1905.)—Face-Powder, Talcum Powder, Rouge, Face-Cream, Face-Lotion, Tooth-Powder, Tooth-Paste, Liquid Antiseptic, Hair-Tonic, Hair-Shampoo, and Eye-Bath.
- 140,135.—Parfumerie Lournay, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 24, 1920. Used since Oct. 20, 1920.)—Toilet Preparation—viz., Face-Powder.
- 140,141.—Parfumerie Lournay, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 24, 1920. Used since Oct. 20, 1920.)—Toilet Preparation—viz., Face-Powder.
- 140,142.—Parfumerie Lournay, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 24, 1920. Used since Oct. 20, 1920.)—Toilet Preparation—viz., Face-Powder.
- 140,143.—Parfumerie Lournay, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 24, 1920. Used since Oct. 20, 1920.)—Toilet Preparations—viz., Face-Powder.
- 140,221.—V. Vivaoudou, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 26, 1920. Used since Nov. 20, 1920.)—Face-Powders, Face Creams, Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Rouges, Hair-Tonics, Hair-Oils, Dentifrices, Tooth Powders, Nail-Polishes, Deodorizing Preparations, and Sachet-Powders.
- 140,222.—V. Vivaoudou, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 26, 1920. Used since Oct. 28, 1915.)—Tooth-Pastes.
- 140,223.—V. Vivaoudou, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed Nov. 26, 1920. Used since Nov. 8, 1920.)—Face-Powders, Face-Creams, Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Rouges, Hair-Tonics, Hair-Oils, Dentifrices, Tooth-Powders, Nail-Polishes, Deodorizing Preparations, and Sachet Powders.
- 140,345.—T. Noonan & Sons Company, Boston, Mass. (Filed Nov. 27, 1920. Used since on or about Apr. 1, 1920.)—Hair-Dressing Preparations.
- 140,378.—Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed Nov. 29, 1920. Used since Nov. 19, 1920.)—Perfumes, Toilet waters and Face-Powders.
- 140,399.—Irving R. Parsons, Chicago, Ill. (Filed Nov. 29, 1920. Used since Nov. 15, 1920.)—Nail-Polish in Powder Form.
- 140,533.—Kaffir Chemical Laboratories, Omaha, Nebr. (Filed Dec. 2, 1920. Used since May 15, 1920.)—Tooth-Paste.
- 140,560.—Estelle B. Finlayson, Ossining, N. Y. (Filed Dec. 3, 1920. Used since Oct. 22, 1920.)—Liquid Face-Powder.
- 140,587.—Mosella File, Winston-Salem, N. C. (Filed Dec. 4, 1920. Used since Oct. 18, 1914.)—Hair-Grower.
- 140,832.—Fitzpatrick Bros., Chicago, Ill. (Filed Dec. 9, 1920. Under ten-year proviso. Used since January, 1895.)—Soap.
- 140,901.—Clarissa Lizzie Riley, Canton, Miss. (Filed Dec. 10, 1920. Used since July 1, 1920.)—Hair-Tonic.
- 140,946.—John W. Jones, Fletcher, Okla. (Filed Dec. 11, 1920. Used since about 1905.)—Hair-Restorer.
- 141,001.—Lucretia Bentley Kerlin, Chester, Pa. (Filed Dec. 13, 1920. Used since 1897.)—Bentley's Greaseless Cream, Strawberry Creme, Scalp-Pomade, Beauty-Powder, Almond-Meal, Face-Powder, Depilatory, Vegetable Cream, Hair-Tonic, Dry Shampoo, Bust Developer, Toilet Water, Eyebrow-Grower, Sweet-Violet Extract, Pimple-Ointment.
- 141,188.—Justo J. Rodriguez, Scranton, Pa. (Filed Dec. 16, 1920. Used since Aug. 18, 1919.)—Face-Powders, Face-Creams, Face-Powder Compacts and Perfumes.
- 141,331.—Rosa Shoeholz, San Francisco, Cal. (Filed Dec. 20, 1920. Used since January, 1920.)—Hair-Remover and Face-Cleanser.
- 141,461.—Fannie Knights, Wichita, Kans. (Filed Dec. 23, 1920. Used since Feb. 28, 1919.)—Face-Powder.
- 141,552.—Chemical Works Flora, Dubendorf, Switzerland. (Filed Dec. 28, 1920. Used since July 19, 1919.)—Essences, Fruit-Oils, and Syrup for Beverages of Less Than One-Half of One Per Cent. Alcohol, by Volume, and Aerated Water and Wines, Non-Alcoholic.
- 142,280.—Amanda Degen, Rockaway Beach, N. Y. (Filed Jan. 15, 1921. Used since Sept. 4, 1920.)—Nail-Polish Powder.
- 143,218.—The Proctor and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed Feb. 5, 1921. Used since Jan. 11, 1921.)—Cocoanut-Oil.
- 143,593.—The Elkonite Soap Co., Inc., Oakland, Cal. (Filed Feb. 15, 1921. Used since Dec. 3, 1920.)—Soap.
- 143,952.—Jas. S. Purdy, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed Feb. 23, 1921. Used since Jan. 1, 1921.)—Soap and Soap Pastes.
- 143,972.—Austin A. Wiggins, Cleveland, Ohio. (Filed Feb. 23, 1921. Used since Feb. 1, 1920.)—Soap.
- 143,976.—Harriet Hubbard Ayer, New York, N. Y. (Filed Feb. 24, 1921. Used since Nov. 15, 1919.)—Toilet Soap for Cleaning Purposes.
- 144,881.—Thaker Dev Sharman, Detroit, Mich. (Filed Mar. 17, 1921. Used since Mar. 1, 1921.)—Laundry-Tablets.
- 145,391.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J. (Filed Mar. 29, 1921. Used since July 18, 1920.)—Soaps.
- 145,716.—Rolling Tooth Brush Company, Boston, Mass., and Montclair, N. J. (Filed Apr. 4, 1921. Used since Aug. 15, 1920.)—Toilet Soap.

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS GRANTED

Act of March 19, 1920

- 142,355.—L. Aubert & Cia, Buenos Aires, Argentina. (Filed Nov. 1, 1919. Serial No. 124,431. Used since Jan. 15, 1917.)—Toilet Articles Comprising Perfumes and Toilet Waters, Face-Powders, Face-Creams, Rouges and Salves, and Tooth Powders and Pastes.

- 142,360.—Colgate & Company, Jersey City, N. J. (Filed Feb. 25, 1921. Serial No. 144,013. Used since Feb. 10, 1909.)—Soap Powder for Shaving.

- 142,396.—The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn. Filed Feb. 17, 1921. Serial No. 143,731. Used since on or about May 21, 1909.)—Shaving-Sticks.

- 142,881.—The Kreem-Eze Company, Roseville, Cal. (Filed Feb. 1, 1921. Serial No. 143,050. Used since Mar. 15, 1916.)—Shaving-Cream Used as a Substitute for Shaving Soap.

- 142,885.—J. A. Migel, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed Apr. 2, 1920. Serial No. 130,545. Used since August, 1918.)—Tooth-Powder, Face-Cream, Hair-Tonic, Shaving-Cream, a Cold-Cream for Use After Shaving, Toilet Water, and Hand-Lotion.

- 143,246.—Harris Soap Company, Buffalo, N. Y. (Filed Jan. 22, 1921. Serial No. 142,620. Used since 1912.)—Laundry Soap, and Oil Soaps, and Soap Powder.

Act of February 20, 1905

- 142,490. Shaving-Cream Used before Shaving. Nicola Catalfamo, Coney Island, N. Y. Filed May 28, 1920. Serial No. 133,043. Published February 1, 1921.

- 142,548. Soap Flakes. Walter C. Graham, Cohoes, N. Y. Filed January 6, 1920. Serial No. 126,856. Published February 1, 1921.

- 142,572. Soap. Howard Bros. Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed September 26, 1919. Serial No. 123,162. Published February 1, 1921.

- 142,586. Cleansing and Grease-Removing Soap. It's It Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed December 11, 1920. Serial No. 140,944. Published January 25, 1921.

- 142,594. Cleanser for Removing Grease, Rust, and Other Spots from Fabrics. Charles McAdam Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed November 12, 1920. Serial No. 139,587. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,622. Preparation for Tinting the Cheeks and a Pomade for the Hair in Ointment and Liquid Form. Joseph H. Moore, Providence, R. I. Filed July 22, 1920. Serial No. 135,287. Published February 8, 1921.
- 142,623. Certain Named Toilet and Medicinal Preparations. Joseph H. Moore, Providence, R. I. Filed July 22, 1920. Serial No. 135,288. Published February 8, 1921.
- 142,628. Olive-Oil. Nunzio Stallone Bros., New York, N. Y. Filed November 8, 1920. Serial No. 139,373. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,643. Soaps. Northwestern Soap Manufacturing Company, Lewistown, Mont. Filed February 9, 1920. Serial No. 128,160. Published February 1, 1921.
- 142,648. Soap. Thomas C. Kansas, Amsterdam, N. Y. Filed November 24, 1920. Serial No. 140,124. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,696. Soap. Parfumerie Lournay, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 24, 1920. Serial No. 140,136. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,697. Soap. Parfumerie Lournay, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 24, 1920. Serial No. 140,137. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,698. Soap. Parfumerie Lournay, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 24, 1920. Serial No. 140,138. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,699. Soap. Parfumerie Lournay, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 24, 1920. Serial No. 140,139. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,721. Soaps and Cleaners. The Rath Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed November 27, 1920. Serial No. 140,351. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,757. Food-Flavoring Extracts—Namely, Extract Vanilla. Semrad Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed May 25, 1920. Serial No. 132,949. Published February 1, 1921.
- 142,766. Soap of Pastelike Consistency. The Skat Company, Hartford, Conn. Filed July 25, 1919. Serial No. 120,932. Published February 1, 1921.
- 142,775. Soap. Standard Oil Company of New York, New York, N. Y. Filed August 17, 1920. Serial No. 136,207. Published February 1, 1921.
- 142,792. Cleaning Compound for Rugs and Carpets. Thomas A. Theard, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed November 17, 1919. Serial No. 125,037. Published February 1, 1921.
- 142,810. Soap. Uno Manufacturing Company, Mobile, Ala. Filed November 17, 1919. Serial No. 125,040. Published February 1, 1921.
- 142,914. Antiseptic Mouth-Wash. The Alko Products Company, Oklahoma, Okla. Filed June 25, 1920. Serial No. 134,168. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,924. Preparation in Liquid Form Sold and Used as a Hair-Tonic. Antonio P. Avila, Lowell, Mass. Filed June 5, 1920. Serial No. 133,292. Published February 8, 1921.
- 142,932. Dandruff Preparation. Aucy Murland Belk, Mount Pleasant, Tenn. Filed July 2, 1920. Serial No. 134,501. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,945. Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Toilet Lotions, Pomades, Rice Powders, Face Rouges and Creams. Jacques Brach, Paris, France. Filed April 5, 1920. Serial No. 130,641. Published February 1, 1921.
- 142,950. Certain Named Medicinal and Toilet Preparations. Edwin A. Buchholz, Peoria, Ill. Filed April 9, 1920. Serial No. 130,874. Published February 1, 1921.
- 142,967. Mouth-Washes. Israel M. Cohn, La Grange, Ill. Filed August 19, 1920. Serial No. 136,251. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,973. Certain Named Toilet Preparations. Cutex Corporation, New York, N. Y., assignor to Northam Warren Corporation, New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New York. Filed September 1, 1920. Serial No. 136,698. Published February 8, 1921.
- 142,997. Hair-Tonic. Madam Esmeralda, New York, N. Y. Filed July 30, 1920. Serial No. 135,598. Published January 25, 1921.
- 142,998. Certain Named Toilet Preparations. Estasi Perfumery Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed March 10, 1920. Serial No. 129,493. Published February 1, 1921.
- 143,003. Hair-Tonic. Leon Fitterman, Atlanta, Ga. Filed June 28, 1920. Serial No. 134,307. Published February 1, 1921.
- 143,026. Incense. Evelina F. Gomi, New York, N. Y. Filed August 24, 1920. Serial No. 136,407. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,044. Certain Named Toilet Preparations. Kathryn Hochrack, Bloomington, Ill. Filed June 26, 1920. Serial No. 134,251. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,099. Compound for the Treatment of the Scalp and Hair-Tonic. Lavania P. Moutrie, Wildwood, N. J. Filed August 9, 1920. Serial No. 135,936. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,100. Antiseptic Mouth-Wash and Scalp Remedy. Mulhens & Kropff, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Filed July 29, 1920. Serial No. 135,566. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,107. Food-Colors. National Aniline & Chemical Company, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Filed July 7, 1920. Serial No. 134,653. Published February 1, 1921.
- 143,118. Face-Cream. New Gold Pharmacal Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed April 17, 1920. Serial No. 131,281. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,122. Fruit and Vegetable Extracts and Flavors. Okay Extract Co., New York, N. Y. Filed July 19, 1919. Serial No. 120,713. Published January 18, 1921.
- 143,130. Toilet Preparations—Namely, Face-Powder, Rouge, Talcum Powder, Blemish-Bleach, and Cold Cream. The Paris Toilet Company, Paris, Tenn. Filed March 22, 1920. Serial No. 130,057. Published December 21, 1920.
- 143,133. Cold-Cream and Appetizing Tonic. The Penslar Company, Detroit, Mich. Filed June 19, 1920. Serial No. 133,935. Published February 8, 1921.
- 143,135. Perfumes, Cosmetics and Skin-Lotions. Louis Philippe, New York, N. Y. Filed August 30, 1920. Serial No. 136,644. Published February 1, 1921.
- 143,136. Certain Named Toilet Preparations. Salvatore Carl Philippino, State College, Pa. Filed July 9, 1920. Serial No. 134,757. Published February 8, 1921.
- 143,139. Preparation which Beautifies the Hair and Aids Its Growth. E. G. Price, Reidsville, N. C. Filed June 29, 1920. Serial No. 134,385. Published February 8, 1921.
- 143,140. Soaps. Prichard & Constance, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed October 19, 1920. Serial No. 138,511. Published February 1, 1921.
- 143,145. Certain Named Toilet Preparations. Radior Co., Ltd., of London, New York, N. Y. Filed November 24, 1919. Serial No. 125,247. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,146. Hair-Growing Preparation. Mrs. Mack F. Reid, Brinkley, Ark. Filed September 3, 1920. Serial No. 136,811. Published February 1, 1921.
- 143,149. Certain Named Toilet Preparations. Rimané, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Filed May 7, 1920. Serial No. 132,148. Published February 8, 1921.
- 143,156. Hair-Restorer. Rymil Chemical Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed July 14, 1920. Serial No. 134,980. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,157. Mouth-Washes. Salzinco Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed July 24, 1920. Serial No. 135,386. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,163. Certain Named Toilet Preparations. P. J. Schumacher Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 26, 1920. Serial No. 135,435. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,173. Perfumes, Rice Powders, Cologne-Waters, Dentifrices, Hair Lotion, Pomade, Mustache-Wax, and Tinctures for the Hair. Société Anonyme Parfumerie Ramsès, Paris, France. Filed May 18, 1920. Serial No. 132,611. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,182. Tooth-Powder. R. J. Strasenburgh Company, Rochester, N. Y. Filed July 7, 1920. Serial No. 134,668. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,189. Petrolatum. Standard Oil Company, Bayonne, N. J. Filed November 6, 1920. Serial No. 139,322. Published March 1, 1921.
- 143,190. Talcum Powder. Talcum Puff Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed September 14, 1920. Serial No. 137,189. Published February 8, 1921.
- 143,191. Toilet Preparations. Talcum Puff Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed July 8, 1920. Serial No. 134,735. Published January 25, 1921.
- 143,193. Liquid Hair-Tonic. Robert Tardone & Son,

New York, N. Y. Filed July 31, 1920. Serial No. 135,673. Published January 25, 1921.

143,207. Hair-Grower. Angeline E. Wagner, Shreveport, La. Filed August 16, 1920. Serial No. 136,179. Published January 25, 1921.

143,212. Toilet Preparations. Mme. C. J. Walker Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Filed February 17, 1920. Serial No. 128,536. Published February 1, 1921.

143,220. Hair-Tonic. Waukegan Drug Company, Waukegan, Ill. Filed March 29, 1920. Serial No. 130,349. Published February 15, 1921.

143,274. Laundry and Toilet Soap, Soap Chips, Sweeping Compounds, and Washing-Powder. Amboy Products Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed December 8, 1920. Serial No. 140,770. Published February 22, 1921.

143,303. Shaving-Cream in the Form of Soap Paste. The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Company, Columbus, Ohio. Filed November 3, 1920. Serial No. 139,112. Published February 15, 1921.

143,307. Soap. The Coco Soap Company, Denver, Colo. Filed July 21, 1920. Serial No. 135,232. Published February 15, 1921.

143,326. Face-Powders, Talcum Powders, Perfume, and Toilet Waters. Elmo Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed November 3, 1919. Serial No. 124,475. Published February 22, 1921.

143,327. Face-Powders, Talcum Powders, Perfume, and Toilet Waters. Elmo Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed November 3, 1919. Serial No. 124,476. Published February 22, 1921.

143,328. Face-Powders, Talcum Powders, Perfume, and Toilet Waters. Elmo Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed November 3, 1919. Serial No. 124,477. Published February 22, 1921.

143,337. Dentifrice. Florence Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass. Filed October 28, 1919. Serial No. 124,266. Published February 15, 1921.

143,344. Plate-Dentifrice. Howard L. Garrett, Allentown, Pa. Filed September 16, 1920. Serial No. 137,259. Published February 15, 1921.

143,363. Deodorant and Astringent. Otto F. Hempel, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed September 30, 1920. Serial No. 137,777. Published February 15, 1921.

143,369. Refined Cocoanut-Oil. Chas. Hollinshead Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed July 7, 1920. Serial No. 134,645. Published February 22, 1921.

143,375. Toilet and Bath Soaps. Kaufman-Straus Co., Louisville, Ky. Filed December 6, 1920. Serial No. 140,655. Published February 15, 1921.

143,402. Detergent Car-Cleaner, Soap Powder, Powdered Soap. The Modoc Company, Fernwood, Pa. Filed April 9, 1919. Serial No. 117,301. Published February 22, 1921.

143,406. Hair Tonic and Restorer. Marie Moschenross, Oakland, Calif. Filed July 30, 1920. Serial No. 135,610. Published February 15, 1921.

143,407. Soap. The Mu-Col Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed December 6, 1920. Serial No. 140,666. Published February 15, 1921.

143,408. Medicated Soaps and Shaving-Soaps. Mulhens & Kropff, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Filed July 29, 1920. Serial No. 135,564. Published February 22, 1921.

143,412. Soaps. Neble & Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 8, 1920. Serial No. 140,801. Published February 22, 1921.

143,419. Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Talcum Powders, Face-Powders, Sachet-Powders, and Face-Creams. Palmers, Limited, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Filed July 27, 1920. Serial No. 135,451. Published February 15, 1921.

143,431. Soap in the Form of a Paste. Posey & Meyer Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed November 11, 1919. Serial No. 124,760. Published February 22, 1921.

143,465. Hair-Tonic, Pomade, and Cold-Cream. The Sen-Ray Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Filed September 20, 1920. Serial No. 137,390. Published February 15, 1921.

143,467. Cleaning Powder for General Building and House-Cleaning Purposes. Louis Edward Short, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed August 30, 1919. Serial No. 122,192. Published February 22, 1921.

143,469. Hair Restorer and Shampoo. Theodore E. Silvera, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed September 21, 1920. Serial No. 137,431. Published February 15, 1921.

143,497. Toilet Water, Pomade, Hair-Tonic, Shampoo, and Talcum Powder. United Barber Service Co., Baltimore, Md. Filed June 9, 1920. Serial No. 133,505. Published February 15, 1921.

143,498. Certain Named Chemical, Medicinal, and Pharmaceutical Preparations. United Drug Company, Boston, Mass. Filed June 30, 1920. Serial No. 134,440. Published February 22, 1921.

143,502. Hair-Tonic. Laura M. Vaeth, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed April 22, 1920. Serial No. 131,513. Published February 15, 1921.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

57,853. Talcum-Powder Can. Charles H. Nowack, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed Jan. 26, 1920. Serial No. 354,254. Term of patent 14 years.

The ornamental design for a talcum powder can, as shown.

57,854. Talcum-Powder Can. Charles H. Nowack, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed Jan. 26, 1920. Serial No. 354,255. Term of patent 14 years.

The ornamental design for a talcum powder can, as shown.

57,855. Talcum-Powder Can. Charles H. Nowack, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed Jan. 26, 1920. Serial No. 354,256. Term of patent 14 years.

The ornamental design for a talcum powder can, as shown.

57,893. Talcum-Powder Box. Felix Eberhart, Newark, N. J., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed Aug. 16, 1920. Serial No. 403,958. Term of patent 14 years.

The ornamental design for a talcum powder box as shown.

INVENTIONS PATENTED.

1,377,843. Soap. Leonard Merritt Liddle, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Andrew Jergens Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, a Corporation of Ohio. Filed July 7, 1919. Serial No. 309,080. 8 Claims. (Cl. 87—16.)

1. A solid soap composition of a neutral or nearly neutral character, comprising soap and alkali metal salt of a lower aliphatic acid.

1,378,311. Detergent. Clinton Curtis Baker, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, assignor of one-half to Thomas Lytton Bonsall, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Filed July 30, 1919. Serial No. 314,268. 1 Claim. (Cl. 87—5.) A cleanser comprising a soft saponaceous paste, formed from the following ingredients in the proportions stated:

Grease	5½ lbs.
Water	4 gals.
Lye	1 lb.
Saw-dust	3 lbs.
Coal oil	½ pint.
Perfume	½ oz.

1,378,731. Hair-Restorer. Theodore E. Silvera, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Aug. 14, 1920. Serial No. 403,505. 5 Claims. (Cl. 67—5.)

2. A cocoanut oil salve comprising when cooled below summer temperature, a viscous, opaque paste and having the fatty acids liberated.

3. The method of making a hair tonic from the meat of the cocoanut which consists in finely dividing the meat, treating it with hot water, straining the heated mixture

(Continued on page 178)



FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

AUSTRALIA.

IMPORT DUTY INCREASED.—Effective May 14, 1921, the import duty on perfumed spirit was raised from 40 shillings to 50 shillings a gallon on general and from 35 to 40 shillings on preferential.

AUSTRIA.

PAYMENT OF DUTY ON LUXURIES.—The *Neue Freie Presse* of April 29, contained an announcement that the import duties on the following luxury goods when paid in bank notes are raised to 130 times the pre-war rates: spices and perfumery.

BOLIVIA.

CHANGES IN DUTY.—The entire schedule of duties on perfumery and cosmetics, soaps, drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products and druggists' supplies has been revised by a Supreme Decree of February 25, 1921. [The text of this decree in Spanish has been received in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and specific information regarding these duties will be furnished upon inquiry.]

FRANCE.

FRENCH CHEMICAL UNION ENLARGED.—The name of the Syndicat General des Produits Chimiques, a French organization among chemical interests, has been changed to the Union des Industries Chimiques. The organization has been enlarged to embrace 25 divisions in addition to a general chambre syndicale. M. Duchemin is president. The subdivisions are:—(1) Stearines and soaps, (2) petroleum, (3) paints and varnishes, (4) bleaching solution, (5) glue and gelatin, (6) dyes, (7) crayons, (8) abrasives and polishes, (9) printing ink, (10) photographic supplies, (11) Lyon chemical products, (12) pharmaceutical chemistry, (13) varnish makers, (14) explosives, (15) tanning extracts, (16) iodine and products of algae, (17) lime and magnesia, (18) special chemical industries, (19) chemical and oil marketers, (20) pharmaceuticals, (21) celluloid, (22) gas, (23) superphosphates, (24) druggists and paint and glass dealers, (25) charcoal.

FRENCH LAVENDER FAIR.—A reunion of several hundred producers and buyers of lavender and its oil met in April at Digne. The president of the syndicate, M. Gamet, said that the aims of the association are to improve methods of cultivation and distillation and to bring producers into direct contact with buyers. Especially was it anxious to maintain the purity of oil of lavender and to discourage the reprehensible practice of adding artificial esters to the oil. About 110 samples of oil were displayed, representing about 7,500 kilos of oil. Each sample bore a label giving

(Continued on page 172)

THE MARKET.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, Etc.

The relaxation of the trend towards lower prices in essential oil prices noted last month only proved temporary, for owing to persistent quietness in the majority of wholesale jobbing and manufacturing lines, recessions throughout the essential oil market have become general and have in many instances been decidedly precipitate. Trade has continued highly irregular on the whole, weakness in foreign exchange having influenced declines not only in all of the principal Sicilian essences, but all of the important French and Italian flower oils, including bergamot, boise de rose femmelle, Cananga Java, African and Reunion geranium, lavender, lemongrass, patchouly and rosemary and orris root.

Even after these many months of price deflation, the consumer appears in an uncertain state of mind and does not contract for anything beyond actual needs. Thus it seems that the additional price cutting which has developed has really accomplished no good purpose, for it has not given the desired improvement in the volume of turnover. This is all the more surprising in view of the fact that Summer usually brings out a seasonable demand for such items as orange and lemon oils, together with a great many other items which meet enlarged buying at this season of the year.

The fact that many products are below import cost, cost of production, and, in some instances, pre-war figures, has failed to stimulate buyers to the point where they will go ahead and place orders.

A great deal of confusion has been injected into the import markets through the ever increasing speculation in foreign exchange, which was largely brought about through the transfer of upwards of \$300,000,000 worth of credits established by Germany with foreign countries, into American dollars. This resulted in the selling of all exchanges and put a quietus on renewed operations for import. Those best qualified through years of experience to pass intelligently on the subject of foreign trade adhere to the conviction that a revival will be exceedingly gradual and will only be accomplished after much effort.

In reverting to specific price developments in the essential oils, it is found that prices, with a few exceptions, such as vetiver, linaloe, tansy and wormwood, have been downwards. For the balance of the list, sellers have been inclined to accept somewhat lower prices in order to move stocks. There is a certain divergence of price as to quality of product, and it is probably true, as some contend, that there is greater latitude in the matter of quality of essential oils available here at present than there has been in some time past. Low prices prevailing on domestic oils, such as peppermint and spearmint, are thought will bring out a curtailed output by the end of the season.

Aromatic Chemicals

Judging by the deep substantial cuts which have everywhere been made by wholesalers, jobbers and distributors of aromatic perfumery chemicals, the trade is determined to take drastic measures which will once and for all put it back into the running. Here are a few illustrations in passing: Methyl heptine carbonate can be bought \$30 lower than a month ago; phenylacetaldehyde for \$3 less, linolol for \$1.50 less, foreign citronellol for \$2 less, phenylhydric alcohol for \$7 less, cinnamic alcohol at a concession

(Continued on page 172)

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(Quotations on this page are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice because of the present unstable conditions.)

(See last page of Soap Section for Prices on Soap Materials.)

ESSENTIAL OILS	
Almond Bitter, per pound.	\$7.75-
Almond, S. P. A.	8.50-\$8.75
French	.50-.55
English	.60-.70
Almond, F. F. C.	2.25-.240
Almond, Sweet True	.45-.50
Almond, Peach-Kernel English	.37-.42 .75-.80
Amber, Crude	1.25-1.40
Amber, Rectified	1.70-1.80
Amyris balsamifera	4.75-5.00
Anise	.65-.70
Anise, Lead free	.70-.75
Aspic (spike) Spanish French	1.25-1.40 1.75-2.00
Bay, Porto Rico West Indies	4.25-4.50 2.75-3.00
Bergamot, 35-36 per cent.	5.50-6.00
Birch (Sweet)	3.25-3.50
Birchtar, Crude	1.30-1.50
Birchtar, Rectified	5.00
Bois de Rose, Femelle	4.00-4.25
Cade	.75
Cajeput Native	.90
Calamus	5.75-6.00
Camphor, Jap., "white"	.28-.30
Cananga, Java	3.50-4.00
Cananga, Java, Rectified	4.75-5.00
Caraway Seed	2.00-2.25
Cardamon, Ceylon	22.00-
Carvol	4.50-
Cassia, 75-80% Technical	.75-.80
Cassia, Lead free	.95
Cedar Leaf	1.00-1.25
Cedar Wood	.55-.60
Celery	15.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	22.00-22.50
Citronella, Ceylon	.35-.37
Citronella, Java	.75-.80
Cloves, Bourbon	2.00-2.05
Cloves, Zanzibar	1.40-1.45
Copaiba	.70-.80
Coriander	14.00-15.50
Croton	1.30-1.40
Cubeps	7.50-7.75
Cumin	7.50-8.00
Erigeron	3.50-3.85
Eucalyptus, Aus. 70%	.55-.60
Fennel, Sweet	2.40-2.50
Geranium, African	6.00-6.50
Geranium, Bourbon	4.50-5.00
Geranium, Turkish (palma rosa)	3.60-3.80
Ginger	7.50-7.75
Gingergrass	3.25-3.50
Guaiac (Wood)	6.00-6.25
Hemlock	.90-1.15
Juniper, Berries, Rectified	2.80-3.05
Lavender, English	24.00
Lavender Fleurs, U. S. F.	5.25-5.75
Lavender Fleurs, 30-35%	5.50-5.75
Lavender U. S. P. "IX"	6.50
Lavender, U. S. P. "VIII"	5.25-5.75
Lemon	.80-1.05
Lemongrass	1.50-1.60
Limes, distilled	.80-.90
Limes, expressed	6.00-6.25
Linaloe	3.25-3.75
Mace, distilled	1.35
Mirbane	.18-.19
Mustard, genuine	24.00
Mustard, artificial	3.50-3.75
Neroli, Bigarde, Petale Ex.	340.00
Neroli, Bigarde	300.00
Neroli, Bigarde, Italian	110.00-120.00
Nutmeg	
Opoponax	nominal
Orange, bitter	2.50-
Orange, sweet, West Indies	2.75-
Orange, sweet, Italian	2.85-3.10
Origanum	.35-.40
Orris Root, concrete, foreign	(oz.) 5.75-5.90
Orris Root, concrete, domestic	(oz.) 4.50-5.00
Orris Root, absolute..(oz.)	57.00
Parsley	7.00-
Patchouly	14.00-15.00
Pennyroyal, American	2.15-2.40
Pennyroyal, French	1.50-1.75
Peppermint	2.50-2.75
Peppermint, redistilled	2.50-3.00
Petit Grain, So. American	2.75-3.00
Petit Grain, French	8.00-2.25
Pimento	2.35-2.50
Pine Needles, from Pinus Sylvestris	2.50-
Rose, Bulgarian	(oz.) 10.00-10.50
Rose, Turkish	9.00-12.00
Rose, French	10.00-15.00
Rosemary, French	.85
Rosemary, Spanish	.55-.65
Rue	4.00
Sage	5.75
Sandalwood, East India	7.50-
Sassafras, artificial	.60-.65
Sassafras, natural	1.25-1.30
Savin, French	6.00
Snake Root	22.00
Spearmint	5.25-5.50
Spruce	.90-
Tansy	8.50-
Thyme, French, red	1.60-1.65
Thyme, French, white	1.75-
Thyme, Spanish, red	1.40
Vetivert, Bourbon Java	10.00-11.00 30.00-
WINTERGREEN (genuine Gaultheria)	
Wormseed	6.25-6.75
Wormwood	2.90-3.15
Ylang-Ylang, Manila	17.00-
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon	38.00-40.00 12.00-12.50
DERIVATIVES AND CHEMICALS	
Acetophenone	6.00
Amyl Salicylate, dom	1.50-1.75
Amyl Salicylate, for	2.50-3.00
Anethol	1.75-2.00
Anisic Aldehyde, foreign	6.00-6.25
Domestic	6.75
Benzaldehyde, domestic	1.75
Benzaldehyde, F. F. C. domestic	2.50
Benzyl Acetate, domestic	1.50-1.90
Benzyl Acetate, foreign	1.85-2.00
Benzyl Alcohol	1.85-2.00
Benzyl Benzoate	1.85-2.35
Borneloid	3.50
Bornylacetate	5.00-
Bromstyrol	6.50-
Carvol	4.50-
Cinnamic Acid	3.50-4.00
Cinnamic Alcohol	20.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	4.50-
Citral C. P.	4.50-4.75
Citronellol, domestic	14.00-
Citronellol, foreign	12.00-16.00
Cumarin, natural	12.50-15.00
Cumarin, artificial, domestic	4.75-5.25
BEANS	
Tonka Beans, Para	.95-1.00
Tonka Beans, Angostura	1.50-1.60
Vanilla Beans, Mexican	3.75-5.00
Vanilla Beans, cut	3.00-3.25
Vanilla Beans, Bourbon whole	1.80-2.50
Vanilla Beans, Bourbon cut	175.-2.00
Vanilla Beans, Tahiti yellow label	1.40-
Green label	1.30-
SUNDRIES	
Alcohol, cologne spirits, gallon	6.00-7.00
*Ambergris, black	(oz.) 8.00-12.00
Ambergris, gray	28.00
Chalk, precipitated	.03-.05
Civet horns	(oz.) 4.50-
Lanolin hydrous	.13--.14
Lanolin anhydrous	.17-.18
Menthol	4.25-4.30
Musk, Cab, pods	(oz.) 18.00-20.00
Musk, Cab, grains	(oz.) 28.00-30.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains (oz.)	35.00-36.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods (oz.)	20.00-22.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.10-.11
Orris Root, powd. & gran.	.14-.15
Rice Starch	.18-.20
Talc, Italian	(ton) 45.00-50.00
Talc, French	(ton) 27.00-28.00
Talc, domestic	(ton) 18.00-20.00

*Nominal.

THE MARKET.

(Continued from page 170)

of \$4, musk ambrette for \$3 less, musk ketone for \$3 less, phenylacetic acid for \$2 less, with various other productions at concessions varying from a few cents to several dollars.

Many consumers are averse to committing themselves in aromatics at this time, preferring to wait out the market in the hope that a miracle of some kind may enable them to cover future requirements at even lower prices. In the opinion of many, the market is now scraping bottom, for signs are not wanting that many of the foreign productions which have been pressing for sale here will not be permitted entrance under the provisions of the Emergency Tariff, which became effective May 28. Leading distributors do not hesitate to admit that it has been a liquidating market throughout during the last month, but they feel that there will be a turn for the better before the end of the Summer. Already there are signs of reviving interest, they say, and improvement in their opinion hinges largely on the permanency of existing valuations.

Vanilla Beans

There has been a sharp advance in Bourbon vanilla beans at Marseilles during the interval under review which has sent some grades up to the actual cost of replacement. While the advance is confirmed, local dealers do not look for any sustained strength, arguing that the recent strength was due to the purchase of upwards of 10,000 kilos of Bourbon beans in Marseilles for the account of the Northern European trade. On the contrary, Bourbon vanilla is regarded as being in the weakest statistical position in years, since there are somewhere in the vicinity of 600,000 pounds held by dealers in France which await absorption by consumers here and abroad. It must also be remembered that new crop Bourbon vanilla will come along during August and September, on top of which there exist large unsold balances now held by the islands. An offer of a lot of 10,000 pounds of Bourbon vanilla was made to a New York dealer at \$1.15, indicating that existing quotations for jobbing quantities could no doubt be shaded to a material extent.

Mexican cut vanilla beans have become decidedly stronger with dealers quoting between \$3@3.75 a pound, according to quality. The outlook is that the coming crop of Mexican vanilla beans will not be more than 50 per cent of normal, which averages say 300,000 to 350,000 pounds. It has been estimated that the crop of cut beans will not average in excess of 25,000 pounds. While there have been some arrivals of the cut beans in this market, they have been small. So far there have been no arrivals of whole beans, although with supplies in this market running low, it is likely that some will be landed in the near future.

There is little trading in Tahiti beans, although a fair request has appeared for South Americans, which have come into competition with Mexican varieties. The last crop of South American beans was one of the largest on record, of which approximately 20,000 pounds were shipped to Europe and \$5,000 to the United States.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 170)

the quantity offered and the ester value, but only a number, so that the name of the owner was unknown. An instructive cinematograph was attended and later a lecture was delivered by M. R. M. Gattefosse on the applications of lavender oil to surgery, dermatology and hygiene. He also examined the question of the utilization of the distillation waters separated from the essential oil. A certain amount, he said, could be sold to the population of Northern Africa, where a demand for nonalcoholic Eau de Cologne already existed, and a certain amount could be sold to tourists. Suggestions for recovering the dissolved essential oil were also made. The question of sales under the guarantee of purity of the syndicate is being discussed

and the assistance of specialists in regard to the ester control probably will be sought.

GERMANY.

GERMAN ALCOHOL TAX.—German papers report that the Government proposes to increase very considerably the tax on alcohol. It is stated that the new tax to be imposed will represent a net income amounting to 4,000m. on every 100 litres of alcohol, and assuming that a taxable quantity of 40,000,000 litres of alcohol will in future be used in Germany, this would represent a revenue of 1,600,000,000m. The new tax on alcohol would consequently be about forty times higher than the pre-war levy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OBITUARY.—W. H. Hobbs, one of the oldest and most esteemed essential oil merchants in London, died recently at the age of 54. He was founder and chairman of W. H. Hobbs & Co., Ltd., Trinity place, E. C.

ITALY.

ITALIAN IMPORT PROHIBITION ON SYNTHETIC DYES.—According to a cablegram from Secretary F. M. Gunther, Rome, under date of June 10, 1921, the Italian Government will prohibit the importation of synthetic dyes and intermediates except under special license. This prohibition became effective on June 3, 1921.

PARAGUAY.

LACK OF DEMAND FOR PARAGUAYAN PETIT-GRAIN.—Vice Consul George E. Seltzer, of Asuncion, Paraguay, reports the demand for petit-grain has ceased entirely; therefore local exporters find it very unprofitable to handle this article on account of the current low market prices. Exports during the first three months of 1921 amounted to only \$5,705, as compared with \$28,505 during the corresponding period of last year, and what was a very flourishing industry all the first half of 1920 has now been abandoned by many because of the difficulties in curtailing production costs.

RUMANIA.

TAX ON TOILET GOODS.—A new tax on all toilet preparations and perfumes has been introduced in Rumania. Each article will bear a revenue stamp to the value of 2 lei (nominally 38 cents American). The stamps to be affixed will consist of two sections, one half of which will be affixed to the article and the other retained as a control in the pharmacy.

SPAIN.

OLIVE OIL.—Consul Gaston Smith at Malaga reports the total production of olive oil in Malaga, Granada, Almeria and Jaen for the 1920-21 season as 92,510 metric tons, a decrease from the previous season of about 10,500 tons. A decree of April 22, 1921, permits the exportation of 20,000 tons, but numerous restrictions have been made. The olive oil export interests of Malaga, through the local chamber of commerce, are protesting against the decree and requesting the Spanish Government to abstain from placing any restrictions on the export of this product, or at least to simplify and reduce such restrictions.



PROGRESS IN FAT SPLITTING.

A decade ago an American chemist gave to the fat and oil industry a new method for fat hydrolysis. The reagent discovered was named after its originator and today this means, though improved, is commonly known as the Twitchell process. With considerable hesitancy many of the soap manufacturers adopted this process of glycerine recovery and the production of fatty acids, though it was found that while the glycerine lyes thus obtained were of greater concentration and purity than those from spent lyes, the big drawback was that the fatty acids were darker in color, limiting its use considerably.

About ten years ago a Russian, Petroff, found a new reagent which has been commercialized under the name Kontakt, and which has replaced the old Twitchell reagent because the time of cleavage is shorter and the fatty acids obtained are lighter in color, but not light enough to warrant its use generally.

It is highly gratifying that a process first introduced by an American should now be further improved by two investigators in an American institution of learning, Drs. McKee and Lewis, by the introduction of a new catalyzer which while its worth on a commercial scale is still for the future to decide, bids fair to replace Kontakt. The advantages derived by its use in fat splitting, as described especially for our readers on another page in this issue, if sustained on a commercial scale will undoubtedly increase the amount of fats and oils saponified by the use of the new catalytic reagent, cymene-stearo-sulphonic acid, and thus another progressive step in the fat, oils and soap industry will have been made.

E. G. T.

GERMAN PATENT ON SOAP LEAVES.

So-called soap leaves have for some time been manufactured by dipping thin, white transparent sheets of paper into liquid soap and then drying them, so that they are covered with a coating of soap. The object was to obtain a very thin and transparent soap leaf, in which the paper used as a base disappeared as much as possible.

The chemical factory of Rosenberg & Co., Karlsruhe, Baden, now has obtained a patent for an invention which makes it possible to use the soap leaves for advertising purposes. This is accomplished by printing the advertising matter on sheets of paper with thickly liquid soaps prepared like printer's inks. The printing is done with type, cuts, rubber stamps or stencils. To make the printing visible light colored soap is used on dark, or some dark soap on light paper. By this method it is possible to make all kinds of reading matter, pictures, drawings, etc., plainly visible on the paper and to produce a soap leaf which answers its purpose as a soap, and at the same time represents a pamphlet or advertising circular.—German Patent 332,785.

AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS SOCIETY.

The twelfth annual convention of the American Oil Chemists Society was held at the Congress Hotel in Chicago last month. The meeting was one of the most successful that the society has held in the 12 years that it has been coming together each year for mutual acquaintance and improvement through exchange of ideas. The registration showed 96 names of members and their families. Many interesting reports were read and several timely addresses were delivered. These officers were chosen: President, C. B. Cluff, American Cotton Oil Co., New York; vice-president, L. M. Tolman, Wilson & Co., Chicago; secretary-treasurer, T. B. Caldwell, Law & Co., Wilmington, N. C. (re-elected).

GERMAN OIL AND FAT INDUSTRY.

Following the removal of government control of oils and fats the sale of these products in the course of 1920 was, according to information furnished by the German Ministry of Economics, greatly enlivened. However, the oil mills were not able to reap the benefits of this revival in business due to a lack of raw materials, as a result of which they were only able to operate from 30 to 32 per cent. of normal. The refineries, however, were able to work well up to capacity, especially during the last four months of the year, when their facilities for production could be fully utilized.

The soap industry suffered severely during the first half year from lack of soda and calcium oxide. The shortage of coal was also keenly felt. As a result it was impossible for the manufacturers to supply the domestic demand. Toward the middle of the year more adequate supplies of raw materials became available and the production of standardized products was increased.

The importation of raw materials for the soap industry is not yet up to the necessary quota. There are no restrictions on the domestic supplies of raw materials. In the glycerine industry the factories have been working well below capacity, due to limited demand.

SOAP TRADE WITH PORTO RICO GAINS.

April shipments of soap from the United States to Porto Rico were valued at \$76,000, as against a value of \$71,000 in the same month in 1919.

Exports of Vegetable Oils Growing.

Exports of vegetable oils from the United States during the first three months of this year have exceeded the imports by nearly 85,000,000 pounds, the imports having totaled about 67,750,000 pounds, while the exports reached 152,550,000. This is the first time since 1915 that the exports have exceeded the imports.

Denatured Alcohol for Analyses.

The denatured alcohol used in Germany, for the analysis of soaps and fats, contained 0.07 per cent impurities soluble in ether; these impurities varied, the impurities of some alcohols being 20 per cent acetone, 40 per cent methyl alcohol, and a little pyridin. Such an alcohol has given a result of 1 per cent too high in the determination of fatty acids. By two successive distillations of denatured alcohol with soda it may be rendered useful for the analysis of fatty bodies.—*Matières Grasses*.

PRODUCTION OF FATTY ACIDS AND FATS FROM HYDROCARBONS.

The problem of the decomposition of higher hydrocarbons by oxidation and their transformation into acids is very old, and its solution has vainly been attempted by many scientists. Under the spur of the fat famine during the war the idea was taken up anew and brought more or less close to realization. In collaboration with R. Koetschau and E. Fonrobert, C. Harries oxidized the unsaturated part of lignite tar-oil with ozone, hoping to be able to produce fatty acids by this process. The experiments proved successful. Ozone was introduced into gas oil from Halle until a viscous, oily ozonide separated from the oil. The ozonide was then split with steam.

The splitting process causes the formation of peroxides which are transformed into acids of a high molecularity by heating with potash. To decompose these acids further ozone is again introduced into the acid solution obtained with potash. This process results in the formation of solution of good lathering capacity and a pleasant odor. Simultaneously with the lower fatty acids, aldehydes and ketons are formed. The evaporation of the solution produces a potash soap, which, however, absorbs water easily and then appears as a dark, brownish-yellow soft soap, but may be changed into a soda soap with proper methods and pressed in frames. It has been estimated the 6,000 tons of fatty acids may be produced from 150,000 tons of lignite tar, the present German production.

Maximilian Bergman investigated the action of air upon paraffin. By heating paraffin in iron boilers 15 to 18 days to 130-135° and injecting air he obtained a paste-like, brown substance of acid qualities which furnishes lathering soaps when treated with alkali. The distillation showed the presence of formic, acetic and butyric acids. An acid corresponding with the lignoceric acid obtained from peanut oil, and probably isopalmitic acid were also detectable.

Recently C. Kelber published the results of his investigations in regard to the oxidation of paraffin with catalysts. He found that manganese combinations are very efficient, especially if they are insoluble in the formed acids. In several hours the oxidation is carried out so far that only a few percent of unsaponifiable matter remain. Noble metals also accelerate the process. Furthermore, Kelber discovered that elementary oxygen without catalysts is sufficient for the rapid oxidation of the hydrocarbons of paraffin. When the oxygen was conducted through the paraffin in abundant quantities and fine diffusion in temperatures of 140-150°, or the paraffin was atomized with oxygen the oxidation started in a short time. The temperature rose to above 200° and an easily fusible oil was distilled over from the retort, together with a hydrous liquid. In four to five hours the oxidation was completed.

Special attention was given by Kleber to the oxidation of paraffin with oxygen and small quantities of a manganese compound. The products showed the presence of formic, acetic, propionic, butyric, valerianic, capronic and a few higher fatty acids. The method is not confined to paraffin, but may also be used for vaseline, vaseline oil, distillates of mineral oils and lignite tar, and heavy benzine. While the ozone method of Harries fails with saturated combinations that of Kleber also permits the decomposition of saturated fatty acids, such as stearic acid.

The publication of the result of the investigations of Kleber has prompted H. H. Franck, who labored in the

same field, to publish a preliminary report a few weeks ago. He starts from the theory of the Crack process, that hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series with a high molecularity, for instance, paraffin, are split up into hydrocarbons of a low molecularity in such a manner that the long chains are broken into two or more fragments, forming side chains and double bonds which are combined into substances of a shorter chain. Franck calculated that the oxidative decomposition should be possible, if these fragments were brought into contact with oxygen "in statu nascendi." This theory was confirmed by experiments. According to the temperature, pressure and catalyzer he obtained fatty acids of high or low molecularity, the sodium salts of which furnish soaps of an excellent lathering capacity. Encouraged by his success he decided to use these fatty acids for the synthetic production of nutrient fats. The esterification of the acids with ethyl, alcohol or glycol and proper refining furnished an edible product that was at least equal to the nutrient esters of the wartime. As the tago-glycol used for the experiments is produced synthetically by Th. Goldschmidt in Essen the problem of the technical synthesis of an artificial nutrient fat may be considered solved at last. *Anzeiger fuer Berg- und Huettewesen*, via Kosmetische Industrie Vol. XX, No. 24, June 24, 1920.

Twitchell-Splitting.

According to G. Knigge the splitting velocity has been greatly increased by the introduction of the contact separator (Petroff's patent). In the place of wooden tubs iron tanks lined with lead are now used. To prevent the fatty acids from turning brown steam has to circulate constantly on the surface of the liquid, also at night. If the glycerine water is properly purified the raw glycerine only contains 0.1-0.2% ash.—*Chemische Umschau*.

Soap Industry in the Dutch Indies.

A considerable number of small factories conducted principally by Chinese in the Dutch Indies produce laundry soap of an inferior quality, containing only 8-25% of fatty acids. Recently, however, European firms have begun to furnish soaps of a better quality, mostly in the form of bars, but also in pasteboard boxes. The largest of these firms are the N. V. Oliefabrieken Insulinde, at Bandoeng (Melatti soap); the Industrieel Compagnie, at Soerabaja (Ico laundry soap), and the Des Indes Trading Co., at Soerabaja (Indra laundry soap).—*From Oliën en Vetten*.

Potash Recovery Unsuccessful in Canada.

In the annual report of the board of directors of the Canada Cement Company it was stated that the plant installed to recover potash as a by-product from one of the company's mills had not been operated successfully yet. This was ascribed to the poor quality of coal received at that mill. It is estimated that a better quality of coal will be obtained this year and that satisfactory results can be obtained from the operation of the cement plant.

Rather Cruel, Even If True.

A boy who had sold soap in Mexico was once appointed minister to a Central American country. He made good and is now one of our leading diplomats. A man who could sell soap in Mexico was a diplomat to start with.—*Little Rock Gazette*.

Features to Be Found on Other Pages.

Readers of the SOAP SECTION may find items of interest to them in our Trade Notes pages, as well as in Patents and Trade Marks and Foreign Correspondence.

weeks
ss, that
ecular
carbons
e long
orming
d into
that the
frag-
statu
ments.
zzer he
y, the
ather-
led to
the nutri-
alcohol
product
war-
s pro-
prob-
nt fat
- und
No.

been
sepa-
iron
fatty
antly
erine
con-

prin-
ndry
fatty
n to
n of
these
eng
baja
, at
n.

the
in-
the
yet.
ived
coal
can

nted
ood
ould
ittle

rest
ants

FAT-SPLITTING REAGENTS FROM CYMENE

Advantages of Cymene Over Naphthalene and Benzene—No Preliminary Acidification Necessary—Color of Fatty Acids and Glycerine Better—Speed of Hydrolysis Better—The Cymene Required Is a By-Product

By RALPH H. MCKEE and LELAND J. LEWIS

(This article is copyrighted, 1921, and must not be reproduced without special permission from the publisher.)

The sulfofatty acids of naphthalene and benzene have been used as fat hydrolyzing reagents for the past two decades but cymene as a constituent of this type of compound has not been utilized because it is only within the past few years that it has been available. Cymene now is available as a by-product in the sulfite pulp industry.

This investigation of the utilization of cymene as a constituent of a new fat-splitting reagent¹ of the Twitchell type was suggested by the facts that cymene sulfonic acid is soluble in hydrocarbons and oils as well as in water, that it is an excellent emulsifying agent and that it is more easily and cheaply made than most other sulfonic acids. It was thought that these properties indicated its applicability as a fat hydrolyzing reagent or as a constituent, in cymene-stearosulfonic acid, of a new Twitchell type fat hydrolyzing reagent.

ADVANTAGES OF CYMENE

This investigation using cymene as a constituent of a fat-splitting reagent of the Twitchell type shows that it possesses the following advantages over the reagents at present employed commercially:

That it is more easily made than the reagents using naphthalene and benzene.

That the reagent can be made at least as cheaply as other reagents on the market.

That a uniform product can be obtained under different conditions of sulfonation.

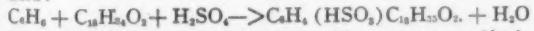
That the fats and oils are split into fatty acids and glycerine more readily.

That the fatty acids resulting from the splitting of the fat or oil is of lighter color and hence better.

That the crude glycerine can be produced of better quality.

TWITCHELL REAGENT

The type of reagent used commercially was discovered by Dr. Ernst Twitchell of Wyoming, Ohio, who found that aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene and naphthalene mixed with oleic acid could be sulfonated to form compounds which fulfilled the commercial conditions requisite for fat-splitting reagents.² He writes the following reaction when benzene and oleic acid are acted upon by sulfuric acid:



He gives this compound the name of benzenestearosulfonic acid. This nomenclature is based on the assumption that the oleic acid part, which is unsaturated at the start, has become a saturated radical when the reaction is completed. However, there is little definite evidence bearing on the character of the linking between oleic acid and the rest of the molecule.

PREPARATION OF REAGENT FROM CYMENE³

As we have mentioned above, cymene, methyl isopropyl benzene, is a by-product from the manufacture of sulfito-

¹New reagent and its use covered by U. S. Patent application No. 461,387.

²Reagents of the Twitchell type are also in use where both the aromatic and fatty acid constituents have been modified. See U. S. Pat. 1,303,779 to R. E. Devine and the Pfeiling reagent, Seifenfabr., vol. 38, p. 425 (1918).

³Method of preparation is similar to that described by Twitchell; U. S. Pat. 601,603, March 29, 1898; and 602,503, July 11, 1899. J. Am. Chem. Soc., vol. 22, p. 22 (1900).

pulp from spruce wood. The crude product can be readily purified in the laboratory by first steam distilling and then dry distilling this distillate.

In preparing cymenestearosulfonic acid, 280 grams of oleic acid and 140 g. of cymene were stirred by a motor driven (550 R.P.M.) glass propeller; 300 g. of sulfuric acid (66 deg. Bé) was added gradually, care being taken to keep the temperature below 35 deg. C. The sulfonation was carried out in a beaker.

The stirrer was made of a glass rod with the end of the rod bent up making an angle to the main rod of 45 deg. This end was flattened in order that the blade part of the stirrer would have a lifting effect on the liquid. Experiments carried out with this simple type of stirrer showed it to have a marked effect on the ease with which sulfonation was effected. This is in line with observations made by McKee⁴ who demonstrated that the speed of sulfonation is dependent in part upon the character of the stirring.

As the sulfonation was carried on at 30 to 35 deg. C., it was necessary for the reaction to proceed for a fairly long period. After twenty-four hours' stirring, 500 c.c. of distilled water was added and the whole brought to a boil and stirred. This accomplishes two things: It greatly dilutes the excess of sulfuric acid present in the mixture and it breaks up any oxystearic acid esters⁵ that are formed when sulfuric acid acts upon the oleic acid.

The decomposition into oxystearic acid of the oxystearic acid esters is practically complete after the product has been boiling for twenty minutes.⁶ The upper layer which separated on standing was a viscous, dark brown, oily mass and contained the cymenestearosulfonic acid and any unchanged oleic acid or cymene. The lower layer consisted of the diluted excess sulfuric acid together with a small amount of cymenesulfonic acid. As this is soluble in dilute sulfuric acid, it was discarded with the sulfuric acid. The resulting product is pure enough for use commercially, but for exact work in experimentation purer product should be used.

REFINING THE REAGENT

If it is desired to obtain a purer product the purification of the cymenestearosulfonic acid can readily be accomplished, as it is insoluble in water containing a strong electrolyte of the type of dilute hydrochloric acid or a solution of common salt and insoluble in petroleum ether or gasoline, while the impurities are extracted by these solvents.⁷

For the investigation cymenestearosulfonic and cymene sulfonic acids were made, purified and tested so that these could be compared with the standard Twitchell reagents from the standpoint of the effectiveness of fat-splitting.

For this comparison the standard Twitchell reagents, naphthalene and benzene-stearosulfonic acids, were made and purified in the manner described above and the sulphur and acid values determined. For naphthalene-stearosulfonic acid the per cent of sulphur found was 6.62; calculated for complete purity, 6.54 per cent. Titration gave a normality of 0.0805, while that calculated from the weight taken was 0.0812. Similarly for benzene-stearosulfonic acid 7.4 per cent sulphur was found, as contrasted with 7.3 per cent by calculation. By titration a normality of the 2 per cent solution was 0.0904, as compared to the calculated 0.0911 normality.

Benzene-stearosulfonic acid and cymene-stearosulfonic acid were also made by a slightly modified process where the sulfonation took place at 98 degrees. To prepare the cymene-stearosulfonic acid the oleic acid and cymene were sulfonated with 66 deg. Bé. sulphuric acid, using a steam-jacketed enameled kettle. Time, four hours. The product

⁴Science, vol. 35, p. 388 (1912).

⁵Lewkowitsch, vol. 1, p. 225. Edition of 1913.

⁶Twitchell, Loc. cit.

⁷For a more detailed discussion see article by McKee and Lewis, Chem. & Met. Eng. 24, 269.

was purified by washing as previously described. The benzene derivative was made and purified in the same way.

Both benzene-stearosulphonic acid and cymene-stearosulphonic acid were dark. However the cymene-stearosulphonic acid was not carbonized, as it gave a clear yellow solution with dilute sodium hydroxide. The benzene-stearosulphonic acid showed some carbonization. The acid values of benzene-stearosulphonic acid were almost identical with the corresponding reagents made by cold sulphonation. It will later be shown that these products made by hot sulphonation were identical with the corresponding reagents made by sulphonation at 35 deg. C. when tested by being used in the hydrolysis of cotton seed oil.

Cymene sulphonic acid was prepared by adding 24cc. of normal sulphuric acid to 3 g. of calcium cymene sulphonate in solution. The filtrate and washings were taken as a reagent to saponify 300 g. of cotton seed oil.

In addition to the six reagents made as described, there was used a seventh reagent, taken from a sample furnished by a soap factory using the Twitchell process.¹

DETERMINATION OF THE SPEEDS OF HYDROLYSIS.

The hydrolyses were carried on in 1000 cc. pyrex beakers. The heat was supplied by electric hot-plates. The agitation

It might be claimed that the method of experiment is scarcely fair to the standard Twitchell type of reagents, as they have been found to work best after the oil or fat has been heated for several hours with dilute sulphuric acid. It is also to be noted that there is but slight difference observed between the acids prepared by cold and hot sulphonation.

Comparison With Sulphuric Treatment.

The data given below are for another series of experiments where the reagents are compared under parallel conditions with cotton seed oil again, but in the presence of a small amount of sulphuric acid, except in the sixth experiment.

Benzene-stearosulphonic acid (hot sulphonation) to an amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the weight of the oil. One-fifth per cent by weight of sulphuric acid was added. After the twelfth hour the concentration of the benzene-stearosulphonic acid was increased to 1 per cent.

Benzene-stearosulphonic acid. The same reagent and in the same amount as above, but the oil heated to boiling for half an hour with 30 cc. of 2 per cent sulphuric acid before the reagent was added. This preheating is a step often used commercially.

Cymene-stearosulphonic acid. One-half per cent of the reagent was used together with one-fifth per cent of sulphuric acid. After the twenty-sixth hour the concentration of the cymene-stearosulphonic acid was increased to 1 per cent.

Cymene-stearosulphonic acid. The same reagent as above with the same amounts of the reagent at the start. After six hours' run the concentration of the cymene-stearosulphonic acid was increased to 1 per cent.

"Kontakt reagent." The concentration of the reagent and of the sulphuric acid at the start were the same as those for the other reagents, but after twenty-four hours' run these were increased to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the reagent and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the sulphuric acid.

Cymene-stearosulphonic acid. The hydrolysis of the partly hydrolyzed oil in the previous experiment was continued. The glycerine water was removed at the twentieth hour, when the hydrolysis was 65 per cent complete and one per cent more of the reagent was added. No sulphuric acid was used.

The results are given in the form of curves in Fig. 2, and indicates the extraordinary effectiveness of cymene-stearosulphonic acid.

Characteristics of the Cymene Reagent.

In comparing the rates of hydrolysis of cotton seed oil hydrolyzed by cymene-stearosulphonic acid and certain other reagents, it was noted that the cotton seed oil could be hydrolyzed with one per cent of its weight of the cymene-stearosulphonic acid without the addition of sulphuric acid or without resorting to sulphuric acid treatment of the oil. It seemed an important point to determine to what extent the concentration of the cymene-stearosulphonic acid could be reduced and still effect the hydrolysis of the oil. When one-fourth per cent of the cymene-stearosulphonic acid and one per cent of the sulphuric acid are added to cotton seed oil and an equal weight of water, the acid concentration shown by titration is more than twice the concentration that was used when the oil was readily hydrolyzed. But when this concentration was used, practically no hydrolytic splitting of the oil took place. When the concentration of the cymene-stearosulphonic acid was doubled, 0.5 per cent, and the sulphuric acid retained at one per cent, the rate of hydrolysis was very rapid; 25 per cent of the oil was hydrolyzed in two hours, 67 per cent in three hours, and 87 per cent in five hours. When a weight of cymene-stearosulphonic acid equivalent to one-half per cent of the weight of the oil was used and no sulphuric acid added, the rate of hydrolysis was very slow, but was far more rapid than in the above experiment, where one-fourth per cent of the reagent was used with one per cent of the sulphuric acid.

The great effect of doubling the concentration of the reagent after six hours is shown in the following experiment:

One-half gram cymene-stearosulphonic acid for six hours, one-half gram added at the end of six hours

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED REAGENTS
WITH ONE FIFTH PER CENT SULPHURIC ACID ADDED

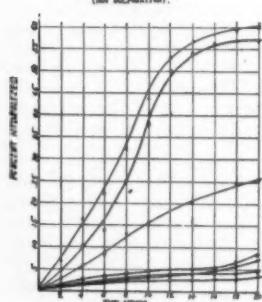


FIGURE NO. 1

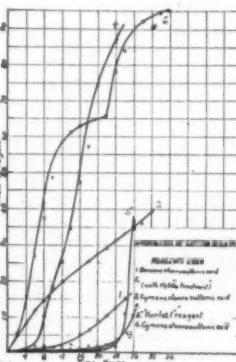


FIGURE NO. 2

was produced by a stirring device similar to that described above. The cotton seed oil used for the hydrolysis tests was a commercial oil of light yellow color having a saponification number of 194 and an acid number of 0.5.

Seven 300-g. samples were taken, and to each sample was added 300 cc. of distilled water. In each case the weight of the reagent was taken, which was 1 per cent of the weight of the fat. The temperatures were almost constant around 98 deg. C. At the end of a 2 hour run the contents of the beakers were allowed to stand a few minutes in order that a sample free from emulsion could be taken. The acid number of each oil sample was determined after the method of Sherman,² and from this number the percent of saponification was calculated. Reagents used:

1. "Kontakt reagent," a commercial reagent.
2. Cymene sulphonic acid. (From calcium cymene sulphonate.)
3. Benzene-stearosulphonic acid. (Hot sulphonation.)
4. Benzene-stearosulphonic acid. (Cold sulphonation.)
5. Naphthalene-stearosulphonic acid. (Cold sulphonation.)
6. Cymene-stearosulphonic acid. (Cold sulphonation.)
7. Cymene-stearosulphonic acid. (Hot sulphonation.)

Comparison of Rates of Hydrolysis Without Sulphuric Treatment.

The rates of hydrolysis are shown in the form of curves in Fig. 1. It is apparent that cymene, stearosulphonic acid to the strength of 1 per cent of the weight of cotton seed oil works without the usual sulphuric acid addition, but that the standard commercial hydrolyzing reagents do not work efficiently without sulphuric acid addition.

¹"Kontakt reagent," furnished through the kindness of Dr. Ittner of Colgate & Co.

²Organic Analysis, p. 147. Edition of 1912.

run; 100 grams of cotton seed oil used; and as usual, an equal weight of water: two hours, 0.5 per cent; six hours, 1.2 (one-half per cent reagent added); eight hours, 10.0; twelve hours, 34.5; sixteen hours, 57.4; twenty-two hours, 86.7.

The fatty layer separated much more rapidly at the eight-hour, and later periods, than at the close of the two and six-hour periods.

The above experimental work leads to the following conclusions so far as cotton seed oil is concerned. Later work indicates that they apply as well to other fats as to cottonseed oil.

In the absence of sulphuric acid the new reagent, cymene-stearosulphonic acid is much more efficient as a hydrolyzing reagent than the commercial reagents commonly used.

A certain minimum percentage of reagent is necessary to bring about hydrolysis at a rate that is sufficient for commercial efficiency, e. g., one-half per cent of the new reagent based on the weight of the fat taken in the presence of sulphuric acid or between one-half and one per cent of the new reagent in the absence of sulphuric acid.

In the presence of one-fifth per cent of sulphuric acid the new reagent is somewhat more effective than two re-

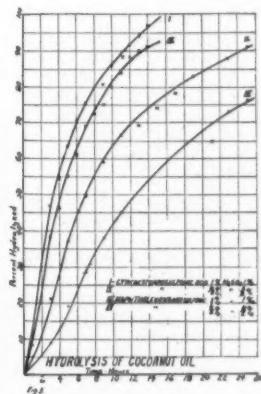


FIGURE NO. 3

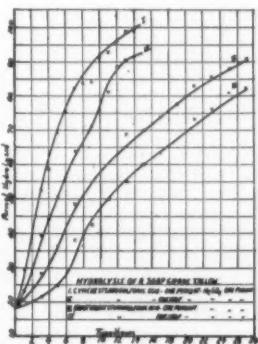


FIGURE NO. 4

hydrolysis. The speeds of hydrolysis were greatly increased when the concentration of each reagent was doubled and the concentration of the sulphuric acid remained constant.

In comparing the hydrolysis of the reagents, it will be noted that the hydrolysis of the oil was more readily effected with the cymene reagent than with the commercial reagent made from naphthalene, and that the difference in this respect was in the neighborhood of 8 to 10 per cent. The fatty acids and the glycerine water obtained where the cymene-stearosulphonic acid was used were of lighter color than these same products obtained by the commercial reagent.

Comparison of the speeds of hydrolysis of cocoanut oil with one per cent cymene-stearosulphonic acid and commercial naphthalene-stearosulphonic acid: 300 g. cocoanut oil, 300 g. water, 3 g. cymene-stearosulphonic acid (one per cent), 3 g. sulphuric acid (one per cent). See Fig. 3, curves I and III. At the tenth hour glycerine water was removed and one-fourth per cent reagent and one per cent sulphuric acid added.

Curves II and IV of Fig. 4, give a comparison of the speeds of hydrolysis of tallow with cymene-stearosulphonic acid and commercial naphthalene-stearosulphonic acid. The

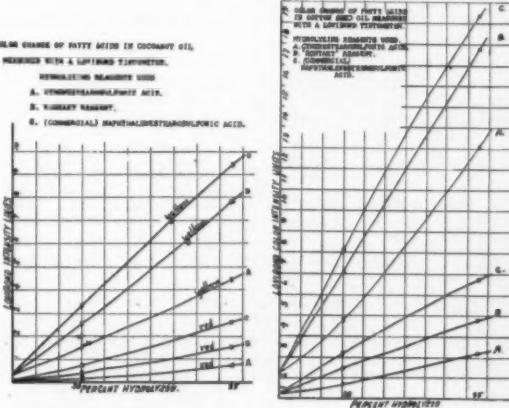


FIGURE NO. 5

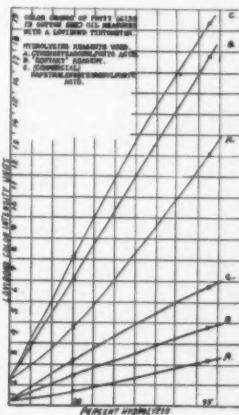


FIGURE NO. 6

agents (Benzene-stearosulphonic acid and "Kontact reagent") now used commercially.

Comparative Test on Cocoanut Oil.

In order to gain further information as to the respective merits of the two reagents named, previous experiments (cf. Fig. 1) seemingly having indicated that the naphthalene compound was somewhat the better of the commercially used reagents, the time factors in the hydrolysis of cocoanut oil and later in the hydrolysis of tallow were obtained. The cocoanut oil¹⁰ used in these experiments had a saponification number of 268, and an acid number of 0.6.

For these comparisons, 300 grams of the cocoanut oil was hydrolyzed with one-half per cent of the reagent, and one per cent of sulphuric acid. The volume of distilled water was kept as nearly as possible equal to that of the fat. The temperature was maintained almost constant 98 deg. C. The data in Fig. 3, curves II and IV give the comparisons of the speed of hydrolysis for cymene-stearosulphonic acid and commercial naphthalene-stearosulphonic acid.¹¹

From the data given above it is obvious that the cocoanut oil is much more readily hydrolyzed than the cotton seed oil. One-half per cent of reagent was effective in bringing about hydrolysis without a previous sulphuric acid treatment, while in the cotton seed oil one-half per cent of the reagents seemed to be too small a quantity to effect a ready

¹⁰The cocoanut oil was obtained from Kirkman & Son through the kindness of Mr. Lyford.

¹¹Sample of reagent received through the kindness of Dr. Twitchell, as a typical saponification reagent. Analysis showed a purity of 92.9 per cent based on the calculated acid value.

tallow¹² was a commercial soap grade product which contained 18.5 per cent of free fatty acid. At the nineteenth hour the glycerine water was removed and one-half per cent reagent and one per cent sulphuric acid added: 300 g. tallow, 300 g. water, 3 g. cymene-stearosulphonic acid (one-half per cent), 3 g. sulphuric acid (one per cent); 300 g. tallow, 300 g. water, one and one-half g. commercial naphthalene-stearosulphonic acid (one-half per cent); 3 g. sulphuric acid (one per cent).

Comparison of the speeds of hydrolysis of soap grade tallow with one per cent instead of one-half per cent cymene-stearosulphonic acid and with commercial naphthalene-stearosulphonic acid in the presence of one per cent sulphuric acid are given by curves I and III, of Fig. 4: 300 g. soap grade tallow, 300 g. water, 3 g. cymene-stearosulphonic acid (one per cent), 3 g. sulphuric acid (one per cent), 300 g. soap grade tallow, 300 g. water, 3 g. commercial naphthalene-stearosulphonic acid (one per cent), 3 g. sulphuric acid.

At the tenth hour glycerine water was removed and one-fourth per cent reagent and one per cent sulphuric acid added.

The reagents at both concentrations were effective in bringing about hydrolysis, and the cymene-stearosulphonic acid held about the same margin of advantage over the commercial reagent as was shown in the comparison of the speeds of hydrolysis on the cocoanut oil.

Unlike the hydrolysis in the case of cotton seed oil, which was very slow at the start and which gained speed until nearly 50 per cent was hydrolyzed, with the tallow the hydrolysis was most rapid at the start, and the speed fell

¹²A typical soap grade tallow obtained from Kirkman & Son through the kindness of Mr. Lyford.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

off as it approached 70 per cent hydrolysis. This would seem to indicate that the free fatty acid present in the tallow at the start was a factor in accounting for the difference in the two reactions.

The Darkening Effect Produced in the Fatty Acids During Hydrolysis.

The difficulty of producing light-colored fatty acids with reagents of the Twitchell type is one of the most serious drawbacks to the process. In plant practice the utmost care is exercised in excluding air from the fat undergoing hydrolysis until the saponification is complete and the acid neutralized. The darkening of the fatty acid is supposed to be due in part at least to the oxygen of the air.

The color of the fatty acids from parallel runs made in an open vessel with the same concentration of various reagents discussed in previous pages, showed wide differences in color. The lightest-colored fatty acids were obtained with cymene-stearosulphonic acid. The curves in Figs. 5 and 6 are from data obtained in comparing the color changes of the fatty acids from cocoanut oil and from cotton seed oil. A Lovibond tintometer was used to measure the degree of color. The darkening of the fatty acids when the new cymene reagent was used was only about half as great as when the commercial reagents were used to effect hydrolysis.

The table gives the color numbers for fatty acids obtained by the three reagents in question. The cell in which the color of the initial and partly hydrolyzed oil was measured was 1 cm. in thickness:

Hydrolyzing Reagent Used	Initial Color of Cocoanut Oil		At 30 Per Cent Hydrolysis		At 95 Per Cent Hydrolysis	
	Red Scale	Yellow Scale	Red Scale	Yellow Scale	Red Scale	Yellow Scale
A. Cymene-stearo-sulphonic acid.....	0.08	0.40	0.20	1.10	.80	4.50
B. Kontakt Reagent.....	0.08	0.40	0.45	2.30	1.60	8.00
C. Naphthalene-stearo-sulphonic acid (Twitchell)	0.08	0.40	0.65	3.40	2.40	9.50

Similar comparative results were obtained in the hydrolysis of a prime summer yellow cotton seed oil:

Hydrolyzing Reagent Used	Initial Color of Cottonseed Oil		At 30 Per Cent Hydrolysis		At 95 Per Cent Hydrolysis	
	Red Scale	Yellow Scale	Red Scale	Yellow Scale	Red Scale	Yellow Scale
A. Cymene-stearo-sulphonic acid.....	0.20	1.20	0.80	3.60	2.20	12.00
B. Kontakt Reagent.....	0.20	1.20	1.40	6.00	3.80	16.60
C. Naphthalene-stearo-sulphonic acid (Twitchell)	0.20	1.20	2.00	6.80	4.60	18.60

Cost of Reagent.

In comparing the merits of cymene-stearosulphonic acid with other hydrolyzing reagents, it is necessary to consider cost of materials and other expense arising from the preparation of these.

The raw materials in question are cymene, benzene, naphthalene, oleic acid and 66 Bé sulphuric acid. Cymene can be purchased and refined at less cost than benzene or naphthalene. The market quotation for benzene of a suitable grade for hydrolyzing purposes is in the neighborhood of 30 cents per gallon, or about 4 cents per pound, and naphthalene is 8 cents to 9 cents per pound. Cymene can be procured and purified for about 4 cents per pound. Oleic acid of a grade desired for this work costs 7 cents to 8 cents per pound. Sulphuric acid costs approximately \$20 per ton.

On this basis cymene-stearosulphonic acid should be prepared in quantity at a cost of about 10 cents per pound, the exact cost depending on the care one wishes to take in removing the excess of impurities that are formed or exist in the making of the reagent.

The cost of preparing the benzene or naphthalene compounds would be somewhat higher, due to the higher cost of the hydrocarbon and also to the fact that they cannot be sulphonated with the same ease or completeness as can cymene.

Conclusions.

I. A new fat-splitting reagent has been found—cymene-stearosulphonic acid.

II. Cymene-stearosulphonic acid was found to be an excellent fat-splitting reagent and to possess advantages over similar types of commercial reagents.

a. It is more easily and cheaply made and can be produced as a uniform product.

b. The fatty acids obtained by its use are of a lighter color.

c. The crude glycerine obtained by its use is of a lighter color.

INVENTIONS PATENTED.

(Continued from page 169)

of cocoanut oil and water obtained, boiling the water, maintaining the temperature of the product not much above the boiling point of water, decanting the liquor, straining the liquor and allowing to cool.

1,379,201. Powder-Puff. Gustave Mosheim and Albert S. Mosheim, East Orange, N. J. Filed June 29, 1920. Serial No. 392,671. 2 Claims. (Cl. 15—72.)

1. A powder puff of the class described comprising a puff body composed of a plurality of fabric strands, a backing member composed of flexible material, a fabric covering for one side face of said backing member, the periphery of said covering extending around the periphery of said member and secured to the other side face thereof, and said puff body being secured to the last named side face of said backing member by adhesive material.

1,379,674. Shaving-Stick Package. Marcus B. Behrman, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Safety Razor Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., a Corporation of Virginia. Filed July 31, 1920. Serial No. 400,530. 5 Claims. (Cl. 206—56.)

1. A package for a stick of shaving soap comprising a container to inclose the stick and a cup-like holder of elastic material fitting upon the butt end of said stick and serving as a handle for the stick and a stopper for said container while suspending the stick therein.

1,379,855. Cream Depilatory. Joseph Donner, Chicago, Ill. Continuation of application Serial No. 378,644, filed May 3, 1920. This application filed Mar. 3, 1921. Serial No. 449,530. 17 Claims. (Cl. 167—9.)

5. A composition of matter for the purpose specified, comprising a depilating agent carried in a base of colloids, in a mixture of creamy consistency.

11. A depilatory comprising an alkaline sulfid solution, and a substance capable of forming a gel therewith.

1,379,885. Soap-Box for Shaving Purposes. William Joseph Toner and James John Toner, South Kensington, England. Filed Aug. 10, 1920. Serial No. 402,655. 1 Claim. (Cl. 45—136.)

A soap box for shaving purposes having a tapered ring with a bead at the top and a beveled edge at the bottom, and two projections at the top, a tapered cup and a cover with two bayonet slots to engage with the projections at the top of the tapered ring, the said ring to support a special shaped soap tablet, substantially as described and shown on the accompanying drawings.

New Patent Law in Greece.

Consul General W. L. Lowrie has transmitted to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington a translation of Greece's new patent law and decree, which are on file at the bureau, whose officials will furnish specific information upon inquiry.

Up to the Minute on News

(From the Remillard Co., 230 West 17th St., New York City.)

We enjoy and find your journal very interesting and up to the minute on news.

U. S. SOAP EXPORTS FOR APRIL.

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington, furnishes the following statistics of exports of soap from the United States to all countries in April, the figures given first being for toilet and fancy soaps, the second set of figures (in parenthesis) in each item being for all other soaps:

Austria, (\$7); Czechoslovakia, \$10, (.....); France, \$52, (.....); Germany, \$69, (\$15,724); Greece, \$10, (12); Italy, \$698, (\$62); Netherlands, \$1,973, (\$528); Norway, \$6, (\$850); Poland and Danzig, (\$58,642); Russia in Europe, (\$1,228); Spain, (\$14); Switzerland, \$4,469, (.....); Turkey in Europe, \$120, (.....); England, \$85,179, (\$9,904); Scotland, \$874, (\$9,174); Bermuda, \$240, (\$1,070); British Honduras, \$431, (\$1,754); Canada, \$15,770, (\$59,891); Costa Rica, \$368, (.....); Guatemala, \$373, (\$88); Honduras, \$767, (\$8,910); Nicaragua, \$480, (\$1,710); Panama, \$6,309, (\$27,207); Salvador, \$1,008, (\$10); Mexico, \$19,112, (\$171,885); Newfoundland and Labrador, \$375, (\$810); Barbados, \$126, (.....); Jamaica, \$537, (\$7); Trinidad and Tobago, \$422, (.....); Other British West Indies, \$187, (\$810); Cuba, \$17,583, (\$53,308); Virgin Islands of U. S., \$73, (\$1,610); Dutch West Indies, \$106, (\$160); Haiti, \$2,145, (\$50,907); Dominican Republic, \$3,129, (\$20,930); Argentina, \$21,748, (\$11,446); Bolivia, \$1,115, (\$216); Brazil, \$1,204, (\$1,286); Chile, \$591, (\$610); Colombia, \$2,035, (\$889); Ecuador, \$1,235, (.....); British Guiana, \$700, (.....); Dutch Guiana, \$700, (.....); Peru, \$1,951, (\$1,069); Uruguay, \$160, (.....); Venezuela, \$213, (\$46); China, \$768, (\$71); Chosen, (\$102); British India, \$168, (\$269); Straits Settlements, \$156, (.....); Other British East Indies, \$17, (\$60); Dutch East Indies, \$486, (.....); Hongkong, \$2,252, (\$73); Japan, \$2,730, (\$326); Russia in Asia, \$27, (\$1,189); Turkey in Asia, \$206, (\$27); Australia, \$3,085, (.....); New Zealand, \$2,861, (.....); Other British Oceania, \$112, (.....); French Oceania, \$51, (\$20); Other Oceania, \$23, (.....); Philippine Islands, \$12,152, (\$339); Belgian Congo, (\$28); British West Africa, \$25, (.....); British South Africa, \$880, (\$390); Canary Islands, (\$14); Kamerun, etc., \$434, (\$500); Liberia, (\$15); Egypt, \$14, (.....). Total, \$220,429, (\$516,197).

Vegetable Oil Industry Would Help Tropical Countries.

In a paper on "The Significance of Vegetable Oils in the Economic Development of the Tropics," read before the Association of American Geographers, V. C. Finch of the Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin, presented the following conclusions: From the facts available for this survey it appears (1) that the production of vegetable oils is an industry which may in the future be relegated mainly to the tropics; (2) that the industry is one admirably suited to the conditions of human life and labor within the tropics; (3) that there is no narrow geographical or economic limitation inherent in the tropics applying to the extension of the industry, or the transportation of its products to their regions of consumption.

Large Output of Fats and Oils.

The factory production of fats and oils (exclusive of refined oils and derivatives) during the three-month period ended March 31, 1921, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, was as follows: Vegetable oils, 652,230,449 pounds; fish oils, 1,037,781 pounds; animal fats, 512,557,342 pounds; and grease, 89,312,244 pounds; a total of 1,255,137,816 pounds. Of the several kinds of oils and fats covered by the inquiry the greatest production, 481,778,873 pounds, appears for cottonseed oil.

Canadian Tariff on Hard Soap

Appraisers' Bulletin No. 2332, issued by the Canadian Department of Customs, states that hard soap (not being whale oil soap or castile soap), when the fair market value thereof at the place of manufacture abroad is over 9¢ per pound wholesale, should be rated for duty under tariff item 228 as soap not otherwise provided for.

FEATURES OF SOAP MATERIAL MARKET.

(Continued from next page)

Domestic Ceylon type was offered in a fairly large way at 8½ cents sellers' tanks for July-August-September shipment; Ceylon held at 10½@10½ cents. Imports of soya bean oil have been steadily shrinking, and before long this situation is expected to bring out a firmer market. Spot soya in barrels is held at 7½@8 cents in barrels, with refined held at 8½ cents and blown at 10½ cents. Producers note no change in castor oil, the No. 3 being held for 8½@9 cents. Corn oil is held at 5½ cents sellers' tanks f.o.b. point of production, with the refined held at 9½@9½ cents in cooperage carlots for nearby delivery. Weakness in exchange has softened palm kernel oil to some extent. Palm oil Lagos for shipment was also influenced downwards by easier exchange, with offers noted down to 6½@6½ cents a pound, c.i.f. New York. Buyers showed little interest in domestic peanut oil, which was quoted at 5½ cents in buyers' tanks, f.o.b. mills in the South. Cable offers of edible olive oil from Spain have been received for the first time since the embargo went into effect last October, the tenders being made at \$2.20 per gallon, c.i.f. duty paid New York. The high grade oil has held firm at \$2.10@2.30, as to brand, although olive oil foots are rather easy at 8½@9 cents.

Industrial Chemicals.

Industrial chemicals utilized by the manufacturers of soap, perfume and essential oil products have been subjected to irregular periods of dullness and activity during the interval, and there are cross currents in existence which keep prices from showing any particular degree of improvement. Consumers generally have preferred to adhere to a conservative course in the matter of new purchases the consequence being continued hand to mouth buying. As regards price, there has developed a somewhat stronger tone in the alkali chemicals, including caustic soda and soda ash, the former being held firm at \$4.00@4.25 per hundred pounds, as offers of resale material have been pretty well taken up. Producers of caustic soda are naming \$3.25 basis of 60 per cent at the works, with ground quoted at 4½@4¾ cents per pound works and flake at 4¾@5 cents, according to style or container. In soda ash, there continues a relatively steady tone, sales having been made at \$2.20@2.30 a hundred pounds. Producers of soda ash are not inclined to quote contracts openly, stating that special prices are being made to consumers, depending on quality of the goods. The sulphuric acid market reflects the weakness in sulphur and the pressure of surplus material from the South, where smaller quantities have been taken as fertilizer. The 60 degrees is available at \$11.00@12.00, while the 66 degrees can be had for \$18.00@20.00. Caustic potash is weak, on account of German competition, but domestic makers are adhering to a price of 10@11 cents for the 70 to 75 per cents and 12 cents for the 80 to 85 per cent, although the latter grade was available from resale sources as low as 5@5½ cents a pound. Carbonate of potash has ruled dull around a level of 5½@6 cents for the 80 to 85 per cent. Producers of borax remained unchanged in their views.

Other Soap Materials.

Export buying has appeared in naval stores markets from Japan as well as Europe, and has put rosins into a somewhat better light. Southern primary markets at Savannah and Jacksonville have been somewhat more active, although a part of the advance which has taken place is attributed to the withholding from the market of considerable quantities of the material which would otherwise be sold below the actual cost of production. The marine strike is no longer much of a factor in the naval stores market having been discounted some weeks ago. Soap makers have displayed keener interest in other fatty acid products, demand for stearic acid and red oil during the past month having been better than on any preceding month of the year, while exports of grease have started up, thus developing a firmer undertone in the product.

MARKET REVIEW ON TALLOW, ETC.

(Written Specially for This Journal)

TALLOW

(Written Specially for This Journal.)

With the sale of 500 drums of New York special tallow at 4½c per lb., made yesterday, the market has now reached the lowest price for the period of the past fifteen years, and contrasts with the highest price of 21½c per lb. during the post-armistice period.

This condition is largely the result of accumulations brought about by the comparative absence of export demand from Europe; and the heaviness of our market has also been increased by the considerable importations of South American and other foreign tallows; thus augmenting the already large stocks hereabout, which are unlikely to be consumed, elsewhere.

Soap makers in general view with much alarm this state of things; and several of the largest eastern independent manufacturers have purchased steadily and in considerable quantities hoping to avert tendencies which may cause the small melters to cease operations; but despite their good intentions, they have been unable to assist values, and are reported to be carrying now the largest reserve stocks of tallow that they have ever kept on hand.

The market pendulum seems inclined to swing unduly far. If we shall see a further or considerable decline in tallow, it must reflect itself later in considerably higher prices, and in the meantime do great harm to the trade generally.

About a year ago red paraffine oil (a straight mineral oil) sold at approximately 4½c per pound in tank cars, and today pure animal fat of same color is only worth approximately 3c per lb. If animal fats decline only another ¼ or ½c per lb., they will sell at the same price as the mineral oil; which is a fine state of affairs! We have grown accustomed to a range of prices which nobody would have dared to predict.

June 15, 1921.

TOBIAS T. PERGAMENT.

GLYCERINE

(Written Specially for This Journal.)

Since our letter of May 18 there has been a reduction in the quoted price for chemically pure glycerine, to 16c in bulk. The expected demand from powder manufacturers for dynamite did not materialize. Crude has declined 2c per lb. owing to lack of demand and to the fact that what are now considered large stocks of both crude and dynamite exist and are being added to weekly, with an outlet for only a small quantity. It was thought that glycerine, like many other commodities, had reached bottom, but apparently it can sink further yet and bids fair to do so. With the low prices ruling for soap stock, coal, etc., and greater efficiency on the part of labor, the cost of producing the article has undoubtedly dropped considerably. The soap business was reported better a short time back, but is said to have fallen off again, so that the production is not expected to show a further gain. There have recently been some inquiries for rather large quantities of chemically pure in the market, but the prices which the buyers have indicated as their maximum limits have been so far below makers'

ideas that no business has resulted; it is probable that the buyers will not contract for more than they actually need now, and buy from hand to mouth, from now on. It is impossible to prophesy any early improvement. We expect to see a better price and a better demand by the end of the year, but the change promises to be small.

June 15, 1921.

W. A. STOPFORD.

VEGETABLE OILS.

Improved marketing conditions are pointed to in vegetable oils, with soap makers, who have been out of the market for months, again showing a disposition to operate. Coconut oil has assumed the leadership, one recent transaction alone involving 10,000 tons, although its consumption did not lift prices very materially. A part of this oil called for deliveries running over the next six months. For Manila coconut oil 8 cents was quoted for shipment coast sellers' tanks, while for nearby stuff 8½ cents was inside.

(Continued on preceding page)

SOAP MATERIALS.

Tallow and Grease.

Tallow, New York, Special 4½c.; edible, New York, 6½c. Yellow grease, New York, 3½@3¾c. Brown grease, New York, 3½@3¾c.

Rosin Savannah, June 15, 1921.

Common to good.....	\$3.80	I.....	4.00
D.....	3.80	K.....	4.40
E.....	3.90	M.....	5.00
F.....	3.95	N.....	5.60
G.....	4.00	W.G.....	6.25
H.....	4.05	W.W.....	6.75

Starch, Pearl, per 100 lbs.....	\$2.33@2.71
Starch, powdered, per 100 lbs.....	2.43@2.81
Stearic acid, single pressed, per lb.....	9½c.
Stearic acid, double pressed, per lb.....	10c.
Stearic acid, triple pressed, per lb.....	10½@11c.
Glycerine, C. P., per lb.....	16 @17c.
Glycerine, dynamite, per lb.....	13½@14c.
Soap lye, crude, 80 per cent, loose, per lb.....	8½@9c.
Soap lye, saponification, 80 per cent, loose, per lb.....	10 @10½c.

Oils.

Coconut, edible, per lb.....	12½@13c.
Coconut, Cochin, Dom., per lb.....	11½@11½c.
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., per lb.....	10½@10½c.
Palm, Lagos, per lb.....	7½@ 7½c.
Palm, kernel, per lb.....	9½@10c.
Cotton, crude, per lb., f.o.b. mill.....	5.60
Cotton, prime, summer yellow.....	7.00
Soya Bean, per lb. (edible).....	8@8½c.
Corn, crude, per gal.....	7c.
Corn, refined, per lb.....	9½@ 9½c.
Castor, No. 1, per lb.....	10c.
Castor, No. 3, per lb.....	9c.
Peanut, crude, per lb.....	5½@ 6c.
Peanut, refined, per lb.....	10½c.
Olive, denatured, per gal.....	1.40@1.50
Olive Fools, prime, green, per lb.....	10½c.

Chemicals.

Soda, caustic, 76 per cent, per 100 lbs.....	4.20@4.25c.
Soda, ash, 58 per cent, per 100 lbs.....	2.30@2.75c.
Potash, caustic, 88@92 per cent, per lb., f.o.b. works.....	6@7c.
Potash, caustic, 70@75 per cent, per lb., f.o.b. works.....	10@11c.
Potash, carbonate, 88@92 per cent, per lb. New York.....	5@6c.
Salt, common, fine, per ton.....	19.00@20.00
Sulphuric acid, 60° per cent, per ton.....	11.00@14.00
Sulphuric acid, 66° per cent, per ton.....	18.00@20.00
Borax, crystals, per lb.....	6½@6½c.
Borax, granular, per lb.....	5½@6c.
Zinc oxide, American, lead free, per lb.....	7½@7½c.

he
ed
m-
ect
he

ge-
the
ate.
ac-
on
led
or
ast
de.

rk,
wn

.00
.40
.00
.60
.25
.75

1
1

1/2c.

2.
1/2c.
1/2c.
1/2c.
c.

6c.

1/2c.
c.
c.
1/2c.
0
1/4c.

25c.
15c.

c.

.00
.00
.00
4c.
1/4c.